

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 903.—VOL. XXXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

PERHAPS at no time since his accession to power has Lord Palmerston been called upon more distinctly to vindicate the character which was given to him by Lord John Russell in 1850, that he was not the Minister of any foreign Power, but essentially the Minister of England, than at the present moment. The foremost question with which he has chosen to deal in this Session has become the practical touchstone of the truth of that great eulogium. The recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French has brought what is popularly called the Refugee Question to a point from which its settlement—its final settlement—must follow. A great constitutional principle of this country may perhaps be involved, so far as it needs definition to other nations, but we need

no explanation of it ourselves. The issue is simply whether diplomatic considerations are to induce our Government to modify our criminal law, whether we are to alter our institutions at the request, we will not say at the dictation, of a foreign Power. The despatch of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. de Persigny is no doubt moderate in its language, and does not assume any arrogance of demand. But at least it is a request for an alteration of our existing system with regard to the "status" we allow to foreign refugees: it is either that or nothing. Put the matter in any shape you choose, that is the question with which we have to deal. Disguise it as you will, what is asked, we will not say expected, is, that as regards certain exiles we are to watch over them, to divine their secret thoughts to penetrate their intentions, and to alter our

fundamental laws, in order that we may afford greater security to the power with which they may be in antagonism. No man has shown that he better understands the principle on which our Constitution deals with foreigners residing in this country than the present First Minister. He has laid it down, broadly and distinctly, that the British Government has never undertaken to provide for the internal security of other countries by means of its treatment of foreigners, with reference to considerations connected with the internal safety of foreign countries. His opinion has been recorded in the often disagreeable but unimpeachable pages of Hansard. And now he says, as broadly and distinctly, that no Government could propose, nor would any Parliament sanction, an Alien Bill. But pressure on the part of an ally, an expectation, general all over Europe, of some signal act of the British



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM LANDING AT ANTWERP.—(SEE PAGE 163.)

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
NEWSPAPER



Government and the Parliament of England which shall mark their detestation of conspiracies to murder, are confessedly not without their influence on the Minister of England. Something must be done to satisfy requirements which are only understood in their full effect in Downing-street; and Lord Palmerston proposes a Law Reform. Most constitutional, most legitimate, of courses; but, even in that scrambling hand-to-mouth way in which we are accustomed to amend our laws, we are expected to be a little, if it be ever so little, logical. We usually start with a premise, in the shape of an assertion, that existing law is inadequate, that it has been tried and found wanting. But here we have an admission, on the very threshold of the argument, that the capability of our common law to meet cases of conspiracy to murder has never been tried; that the offence is so rare as almost to be unknown in this country; and that clearly, therefore, so far as British subjects are concerned, any aggravation of the law, in the form of additional pains and penalties, is not called for by any occasion. In its very inception, then, the Act which the Government proposes is applicable to foreigners alone, and therefore we come to the conclusion which we have again and again stated, and out of which the most adroit diplomatist, or the most slippery of Parliamentary tacticians, cannot hope to wriggle—namely, that we are called upon to legislate at the instance and for the advantage of a foreign Power; and that what is called a reform and an improvement in our law is neither more nor less than a political concession made on the requisition of a foreign Potentate. In considering this question in all its bearings, although it is not, perhaps, very dignified to raise into factitious importance the violence and menace and the unmannered abuse of England with which this requisition has been accompanied, it is hardly possible to overlook it entirely. No doubt we can afford to despise the bluster of belligerent Colonels speaking more or less in the name of their men; and perhaps enough has been done in debate and in journals to pay them back in their own coin. But it should not be forgotten that these men will look hereafter only to effects, for they will know nothing of causes, in reference to this question. All they will know, or are likely to understand, is, that on the heels of the addresses in the *Moniteur* comes an alteration in the law of England—no matter what—relating to refugees, proposed by the Government and conceded by Parliament; and perhaps the French army will then condescend to moderate its ardour for the invasion of these islands. This point, no doubt, hardly deserves to assume the weight of an argument; but it is at least an element in the consideration of this question, and its bearing on our position in opinion abroad. At any rate, the House of Commons, faithful to its instincts as the immemorial preserver of freedom and constitutional rights, did its duty from the beginning by meeting the proposal of the Government by prolonged and elaborate discussion, characterised by that outspoken tone which the occasion demands. Such a course on the simple motion for leave to introduce a bill is unusual, and bore with it a marked significance.

Whatever were the results when the question became one of votes, the thinking people of England will at least be able to understand that the arguments and the force of reasoning were all on one side. The very originators of the bill admitted that for all practical purposes it must be a dead letter; and that it was simply a sop to those portions of the French nation who would not comprehend its nature or effect. The Emperor of the French could understand exactly what a mere pretence it was, and M. Walewski and Count Persigny would know that it would help them very little, if at all, in detecting a single conspirator; but they will no doubt be satisfied with it—probably were known beforehand to be likely to be satisfied with it—inasmuch as they are aware that the bulk of the French nation are not allowed to see our newspapers; that if they could see them they could not read them, and if they could read them they could not understand them; and therefore that all they will ever know about the matter is that the Government and Parliament of England have made an alteration in the law to meet the case of conspiracies by refugees on the requisition of the Government of France. Even if the bill was to be stopped short at the point at which it now stands, the result and the effect in France and among the French people would be the same. No penitential course pursued by the House of Commons with reference to the future stages of the bill can prevent the French Colonels from believing that they have flattered the Parliament of England, and menaced it into doing their bidding. Into the question of degree—into the sort of concession which has been made of the simple irrelevancy of the bill to amend the law of conspiracy to the matter which was to be dealt with—they cannot be expected to enter; and, let what will happen hereafter, they will regard the decision to which the House of Commons has just come as a surrender of the whole point in dispute. Into the intricacies of that strange and heterogeneous division list they cannot be supposed to dive; they cannot understand that the first reading of the bill was carried by the support, with a few exceptions, of the Opposition, whose chiefs, nevertheless, accompanied their aid given to Ministers against the great bulk of their own adherents, real or supposed, with the most contemptuous criticism on the bill itself, while they did not disguise that their support of it was only provisional. It is not unreasonable to expect, then, that hereafter we may find gentlemen who spoke with such vigour and so unreservedly against the measure for which they immediately voted making attempts to reverse a decision which, technically and in the House of Commons' sense, binds them to nothing with reference to the future stages of a bill. If that be the case, it seems very probable that—however it may be with French people—as regards the French Government, the difficulties of the question will only then have begun, and that M. de Persigny may have to demand his passports after all.

**THE VICTIMS OF THE MUTINY IN INDIA.**—A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday gives lists of the Europeans, men, women, and children, as well those not belonging to the East India Company's service as those who did, who have been murdered by the rebels, or killed in action, or who died in the field against the rebels, or have been wounded. These lists fill nearly fifty folio pages.

The Italian journals state that for very many years such severe frosts have not been known at Alessandria as at present, the Tanaro being frozen over so firmly as to support the weight of artillery waggons from one side to the other.

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

THE following are the chief points of the intelligence brought by the last Overland Mail, bearing dates from Bombay to the 13th ult.:

Dates from Cawnpore are to the 4th of January. Sir Colin Campbell occupied Furruckabad on the 3rd, and was in communication with Colonel Seaton's column.

On the 2nd the rebels had attacked the troops under the Commander-in-Chief; but they were repulsed after a severe skirmish, in which the enemy lost all their guns, seven or eight in number.

In the evening of that day they evacuated Furruckabad, abandoning all their heavy artillery.

Goruckpore was taken on the 6th of January by the Goorkahs under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor. The enemy, though strongly intrenched, made a feeble resistance. Seven guns were taken and 200 men killed. Our loss was only two Goorkahs killed and seven wounded.

General Outram's forces, 4000 strong, continued safely posted at the Alumbagh.

The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp.

Brigadier Walpole occupied Etawah on the 29th of December. He proceeds to Minporee, and thence will join the Commander-in-Chief.

The intelligence from India is generally of a cheering character.

The direct roads between Delhi and Calcutta are now open.

The Chittagong mutineers were attacked by the Sylhet Battalion near the frontier of Tipperah. The mutineers fled, but were pursued, and many overtaken and put to death.

A bill has been introduced for uniting the Meerut and Delhi divisions to the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governorship is to be given to Sir John Lawrence.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE world—i.e. France, i.e. Paris—has been seized with utter amazement at the announcement of the appointment of General Espinasse to the Ministry of the Interior, in the room of M. Billault. In the first place, the selection of a military man, merely an Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, to fill a civil appointment of such extreme importance; secondly, the complete secrecy which has been preserved in the matter; thirdly, the extension which the addition of the words "et de Sureté Générale" to the title of Ministre de l'Intérieur are likely to give to the power and responsibility of the post, fill every one with astonishment. It is said that, almost up to the time of his nomination, General Espinasse himself had not the slightest suspicion of the honour that awaited him. He still preserves his post about the person of the Emperor. M. Billault's disgrace is said to have been in some slight degree influenced by the hostility excited against him at the Palais Royal by the severity of his measures with regard to the offending journals—the *Presse* more especially—the presiding spirits of which are in high favour with the Princes, particularly the Prince Napoleon. We state the report, but give little credit to it, knowing that those who enjoy the favour of the Palais Royal can lay but slight claims to that of the Tuileries, and *vice versa*.

It is a fact that the officers attached to the persons and most regarded by the Princes have the slowest promotion, and that a most vigorous remonstrance was last year made by one of the latter on the subject. Many persons see in the appointment of General Espinasse and the extension of his office the prospect of a totally new arrangement in the whole Ministerial system.

It is rumoured that an article is in preparation for the *Moniteur* comparing some of the details of the new law of public security with those of the one established in England in the time of William III. Why should this be done? If the French see fit to pass the measure, why apologise and seek precedent in the law of another country? Why go back to times gone by and circumstances so peculiar to find a parallel where none exists?

Vehement jealousies have been excited by the choice of the Council of Regency, and many heartburnings among certain expectant members left out. The absence of the name of the Comte Walewski has been noticed with much surprise and comment.

A subject of much remark, too, has been the fact that the Queen of Spain has been the only European Monarch who has failed to send an address of felicitation on the subject of the late attempt. This is the more singular on account of the personal friendship formerly existing between Isabella and the Empress. It is expected that the examinations relative to the affair of the 14th of January will open on the 22nd inst.

The Emperor and Empress are to be the sponsors of the daughter of M. de Morny, who is to bear the names of Marie Eugénie.

An unusual number of deaths among important persons has occurred since the commencement of the year. In Finance there are those of M. Gautier, regent of the Bank; M. Odier, ex-regent, who committed suicide in consequence of the results of the late crisis (though his honour remained wholly untouched in the affair). In the higher class the Marquis de Chamart and the Vicomtesse de Lepine have just died; and M. Delessert, formerly Préfet of Police, who, catching cold by sitting near an open window at Lord Cowley's ball, was seized with inflammation of the chest, and died in consequence. The Empress, who had a strong personal regard for M. Delessert, visited him two days previous to his death, and it is said embraced him with much emotion at parting.

Although so many deaths and the continuance of the influenza have prevented several balls and soirées that were projected, there are still enough to keep Paris on the *qui vive*, and some splendid fêtes have been given.

Mr. Hume's vogue still continues, but his glories are a little eclipsed by those of the Misses Fox, American mediums, who are said to be even more influential in the spirit world than the celebrated wonder-worker.

The appearance of the *Revue Germanique*, under the superintendence of M. Neftzer, late sub-editor of the *Presse*, is highly successful. M. Lafaye has just published a Dictionary of Synonyms, said to be the most complete existing.

A picture sale is about to take place under somewhat singular circumstances. A certain Dr. L. died in 1824, having made a collection of pictures then considered of little value. Previous to his death he hired an *appartement* for thirty-four years, and shut up all his collection therein, with an express command that the rooms should never be opened till the expiration of the term. This is now arrived, and the *appartement* is found to contain a complete gallery of pictures of the eighteenth century, packed in cases. There are several Greuzes, Watteaus, Chardins, &c., of the highest value, and this fortune unexpectedly falls to the share of a young Lieutenant.

The Emperor has presented M. Abbateucci with four magnificent *Sèvres* vases, as a souvenir of the part taken by his father in the

family council held the 21st of June, 1853. A few evenings ago the Prince Napoleon and the Duc d'Albúfera played a game of piquet at 440 difference the fish. The Prince gained thirty-eight fish.

The troupe of the Théâtre Français, engaged by Mr. Mitchell for two months, consists of as many as eighty persons. The representations in London will commence in June.

A considerable number of foreign Princes and Ministers Extraordinary are at present in Paris, sent from their different Courts to congratulate the Emperor, and to deliver autograph letters from their Sovereigns. A ball on an unusually grand scale was given at the Tuileries for the reception and entertainment of these numerous guests. Reviews, grand dinners, and Ministerial fêtes are also to be called into requisition.

Count de Morny has been elected President and Reporter of the Committee of the Corps Législatif, appointed to examine the new measure of "Public Safety."

The Legislative Assembly of France has rejected all the amendments of the new law of public safety.

There has been an official notification by the Minister of Marine and Colonies, and the Admiral, Rigault de Genouilly, commanding the Imperial naval forces of France in the China seas, of the blockade of the River and Port of Canton.

M. Billault has resigned the office of Minister of the Interior and of Public Safety, and has been succeeded by General Espinasse, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. M. Cornuau, Préfet of the Landes, is appointed General Secretary to the Minister, in place of M. Mancaux.

The Senate has adopted unanimously, 129 members voting, the *Senatus Consultum* having for object to require the oath of allegiance from persons announcing themselves as candidates for a seat in the Legislative Chamber.

### SPAIN.

The Cabinet have sanctioned the project for erecting a statue to the late M. de Mendizabal.

On the 3rd inst. the Cortes voted the bill relative to the land-tax, by 200 votes to 14, and the address in reply to the speech from the throne, by 200 votes to 14.

On the 5th the Turkish Ambassador arrived at Madrid.

A Royal decree in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 5th promulgates the treaty between Spain and Sardinia for the mutual extradition of criminals.

The railway from Madrid to Alicante has been opened to the public.

### ITALY.

The Piedmontese elections, in the place of those which have been annulled by the Chambers, have taken place, and the result in the cases of six already known is that Liberal representatives have been returned.

A Turin paper affirms that Count Cavour has had an interview with the French Minister in that city, on the refugee question, and that the latter was perfectly satisfied with the assurances he received. The result of the conversation was, that the Sardinian Government undertook to exercise a stricter surveillance over its passport system.

The trial of the persons implicated in the insurrectionary movement of Genoa on the 29th of June last commenced in that city on the 4th. The number of prisoners present was forty-one; the list of those absent by default comprised twenty-two names, headed by that of Giuseppe Mazzini.

The trial of the Neapolitan prisoners is proceeding at Salerno. Baron Nicotera acknowledged his share in the conspiracy—which, however, he declared was directed against Muratism, and in joining it he believed he was doing good service to his country. He energetically denied the truth of some of the depositions put forth against him, and handed in a document, the reading of which was, however, overruled by the Court. It is supposed that it contained revelations which it was not thought convenient to be allowed to transpire. Among other things Nicotera declared that this paper fully exculpated the crew of the *Cagliari* of all complicity in the plot. From statements made in open court it appears that some of the unfortunate persons who landed with Pisacane were butchered in cold blood, after being wounded, and that those who were retained prisoners have been ever since—now six or seven months—treated with so much cruelty and neglect that many of them are reduced to mere shreds and skeletons of men. Watts, one of the English engineers, who is among the prisoners, is reported to have been seriously ill, and nearly insane, by what he has been subjected to.

### RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia has renewed, through Baron d'Ungun Sternberg, her recommendations to the Danish Cabinet to meet the claims of the Germanic Confederation by just concessions. The source of this rumour is most probably to be found in an article of the *St. Petersburg News*, which undertakes the advocacy of the rights of Holstein and Lauenburg.

The Russian Government has just recognised the Republic of Uruguay. The negotiations on this affair have been carried on between Count de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, and the Chevalier Gavrelle, the Consul-General for Uruguay, in France. A treaty of commerce between the two States will soon be concluded and ratify their relations.

### TURKEY.

Letters state that, through the good offices of the British Consul at Sarajevo, an armistice between the Turks and the Montenegrins has been concluded. The insurgents in the Herzegovina are in want of munitions, and have therefore been compelled to disperse. Ethem Pacha had been charged by the Porte with an extraordinary mission to the Prince of Servia.

### UNITED STATES.

The death of General Havelock has drawn forth the warmest expressions of sympathy from the press of the United States; and in the principal ports, New York and Boston, flags were displayed at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed hero.

In the Senate of Washington a report has been received from the Committee on Central American affairs. The Committee state that the place where Walker was arrested was beyond the jurisdiction of the United States; but that, in view of all the circumstances attending the arrest, it did not call for any further censure than as it might hereafter be drawn into precedent.

A despatch from Mobile reports the arrival there of Walker the Filibuster, and his arrest, but subsequent discharge, by the authorities. He was tendered the hospitalities of the city. Another telegram of the 26th ult. says:—"An enthusiastic meeting was held here on Monday night. Walker, in a speech, asserted that the secret of the Government opposition to his Nicaragua scheme was a rejection of their proposition that he should go to Mexico and incite a war there, with a view of the United States acquiring that territory."

The Kansas difficulties have moved on one step further towards solution. It now appears by the proclamation of Governor Dennis (the successor of Governor Walker, appointed by the President) that the Free-State men have elected all their officers by small majorities, and that they have large working majorities in each House. As Mr. Buchanan still adheres to the Lecompton Constitution, with its pro-slavery clauses, he now in effect asks the South to admit Kansas as a Slave State, with a Free-State Government that will certainly make it a Free State in a few weeks.

The latest intelligence from Utah indicates that the Mormons would assuredly resist the United States' troops, and that a guerrilla warfare had been determined upon. The Government is preparing to make vigorous demonstrations in the spring. General Scott, Commander-in-Chief, will probably be dispatched to California, to arrange for an expedition thence to attack the Mormons in the rear, while the little army under Colonel Johnson is to be materially reinforced, and is to take care of them in front.

### MEXICO.

A despatch has reached New York from New Orleans to the effect that a Spanish fleet had bombarded Vera Cruz, causing great loss of life; but, according to the latest and most reliable advices, the report was without foundation. The country was in a complete state of anarchy. Nearly all the mail-stages between Vera Cruz and the capital had been robbed. Almost every state and town in the Republic were issuing pronunciamentos against Comonfort, and the city of Mexico was in a state of siege.

### JAPAN.

Accounts have been received from Japan to the 11th November. They confirm the fact already announced of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince Tzi-Kuzen, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark about the end of December at Simoda, with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel the *Samarang*, chartered for the purpose by the Japan Government. He will visit France, England, Russia, and Holland, and return by way of America.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 170.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**HAMPSTEAD-HEATH PARK.**—On the motion of Mr. FOSTER, leave was given to bring in a bill for the formation of a park on Hampstead-Heath. **THE HAVELOCK ANNUITIES BILL** was passed through Committee.

## OATHS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL having moved the second reading of this bill, Sir F. THESIGER intimated his intention of offering no opposition to the measure at that stage. He concurred in believing the proposed alteration of the Parliamentary oaths highly expedient, excepting so far as regarded the admission of Jews to the House of Commons. In Committee he should move an amendment retaining the words which preserved the Christian character of the Legislature.

Mr. HASSARD, approving generally of the bill, wished to remove the clause from the abjuration oath by which it was declared that "no foreign prince, person, prelate, or potentate hath, or ought to have, jurisdiction or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these realms."

Mr. NAPIER coincided in the view taken by Sir F. Thesiger, and intended to vote for his proposed amendment in Committee.

Mr. AYTON objected to the retention of the form of words specially designed to apply to Roman Catholic members, abnegating Papal jurisdiction in this country.

Mr. COLLINS, Mr. McMAHON, and Mr. BAGWELL concurred in this objection. Lord J. RUSSELL feared that the time was not come when Parliament could be persuaded to sanction an oath applicable alike to Protestants and Catholics. He insisted, also, on the necessity of retaining the clause by which the authority of the Crown was declared supreme, as sole head both of Church and State.

Mr. WALPOLE confessed that the existing oaths were to a great extent obsolete; but in remodelling the form great care should, he said, be taken to maintain the principles on which the oaths had been originally framed, and which were the Protestant succession and undivided allegiance to the Crown as by law established.

Mr. ROEBUCK approved of the measure, partly because it effaced many unmeaning and absurd passages from the Parliamentary oaths, but principally as removing one of the remaining fragments of the old system of religious exclusion as applied to the Jews.

Sir G. GREY believed that the measure before them promised the most attainable solution of a question which had been so many years almost constantly before Parliament.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the bill, criticising at much length the speech of Mr. Roebuck, drawing from it meanings which the hon. and learned member repeatedly repudiated.

Mr. BLAND supported the bill. Mr. BOWYER wished to remove all disabilities from the Jews. He would not, however, support a measure which reimposed the oath appointed for Roman Catholics in the Emancipation Act, and whose expressions were, he maintained, absurd in themselves and insulting to the members of that faith.

After a few words from Mr. MILLER and Mr. SPOONER, Mr. MAGUIRE, in the name of the Roman Catholic body, repudiated toleration and demanded equality.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on that day fortnight.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.**—The Earl of CARNARVON inquired whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure of Parliamentary Reform, and complained of the delay which had taken place in making a statement of Ministerial intentions in that respect. The Earl of GRANVILLE replied that every subject referred to in her Majesty's Speech from the throne would be carried out by her Majesty's Government. The Earl of DERBY said the same answer had been given on three or four former occasions; and, if it was really the intention of Ministers to fulfil the promise contained in her Majesty's Speech, they ought to lose no time in making the House acquainted with the propositions which they intended to make.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**—The Earl of GREY, in presenting a petition from the East India Company praying that no alteration might be made in the present form of government in India, called particular attention to the allegations of the petition, which, from the masterly manner in which it was drawn up, might, he said, almost be considered as a State paper. He complained that a letter sent by the Court of Directors to the Government, requesting information, and intimating their willingness to concur in any measures calculated to promote the happiness and well-being of the people of India, had met with a contemptuous reply, all information being refused; and, expressing his opinion that no alteration could at present be made for the better, he urged the Government to pause before they proposed a measure for the purpose of introducing alterations in India which might be productive of the most lamentable results. The Duke of ARGYLL, at great length, and with some warmth, defended the course taken by the Government, and asserted the necessity of immediate legislation upon the Government of India. With reference to the petition itself, it was presented prematurely, as it should have followed, instead of having preceded, the introduction of the Government measure. That measure would to-morrow night be brought into the House of Commons by the noble Lord at the head of the Government, and until that had been done it was obviously out of the question to reply to the allegations of the petition. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH repeated his previously-expressed opinion that all the recent calamities in India had arisen out of the appointments made by the Court of Proprietors, who had given their patronage to canvass instead of to merit, and so sent out persons not fitted for the posts they were destined to fill. He believed the substitution of a direct Government, in the name of the Crown, would be beneficial; but at the same time he thought there ought to be an independent Council to check and control the executive power. The Earl of DERBY taunted the Government with their silence upon the subject before the House, and said that if, as seemed likely, they intended to propose changes more of form than reality they were fit objects for a lunatic asylum. After some further discussion the subject dropped.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock. **NEW WRIT.**—On the motion of Mr. HATTEY, a new writ was ordered for the county of Wicklow, in the room of Lord Milton, become Earl Fitzwilliam.

**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—Lord BURY presented a petition from the European inhabitants of Singapore, praying to be placed under the direct government of the Crown, instead of under that of the East India Company.

**CROWDED BARRACKS.**—In reply to Mr. LAURIE, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had under consideration the recommendations contained in the report of the Commissioners, proving that two-thirds of the deaths among the Foot Guards are from consumption and other diseases, in consequence of the crowded state of the barracks of the metropolis, and that the subject was too important to be suffered to drop without result.

**LIMITED LIABILITY.**—Mr. HEADLAM asked leave to bring in a bill to abolish the distinction between joint-stock banks and other joint-stock companies with reference to the liability of their partners. In support of his motion the honourable and learned member referred to the recent experience of joint-stock banks, as proving that the present system encouraged recklessness of management upon the part of directors, and, while it brought ruin upon the shareholders, did not after all prevent failure. He contended that no grounds existed for refusing to joint-stock banks the application of a principle extended by law to other joint-stock undertakings, and called upon the House to improve their legislation on the subject. As a measure of precaution he would make it a provision of his bill that joint-stock banks should be required to give the fullest information to the public by advertisement as to the amount of their capital, the portion paid up, and other important points upon which information might be necessary. Mr. SLANEY seconded the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was quite willing to acquiesce in the introduction of the bill. It was a grave question whether the depositor ought to be deprived of the protection of the unlimited liability of the shareholders; but at the same time he thought the depositor might be left to exercise his own discretion in that respect. The point, however, upon which the House required to be satisfied was whether the protection of unlimited liability should be withdrawn from those persons who, in their business transactions, were almost compelled to take the notes of country banks, and who could hardly exercise the discretion which was open to depositors; and this point, with others, would require to be well discussed before the bill went to a second reading. Mr. BAXTER was glad to find the Government assenting to the introduction of the bill; because the discussion, which would doubtless take place on the second reading, would remove a misapprehension existing extensively throughout the country. Mr. T. HANKEY strongly supported the bill. After some further discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION.**—Sir J. PAKINGTON moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to issue a commission to inquire into the present state of popular education in England; and whether the system is or is not sufficient for its object; and to consider and report what changes (if any) are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people. The proposal was totally distinct from any which he had previously made to the House on the same subject, and did not require him to enter upon those detailed statements which he had gone into on former occasions. The annual reports of the Inspectors made it abundantly evident that greater facilities of education were required by the people, but he considered an inquiry by commission necessary, in order that the House might be placed in possession of full and reliable information upon which they might, if they pleased, found future legislation upon so important a subject, although he feared there was little

prospect of immediate legislation; for, notwithstanding the palpable inefficiency of the present system of grants from the Committee of Privy Council, her Majesty's Ministers seemed to be entirely indisposed to deal with the question. Mr. HARDY opposed the motion, believing that the present system worked well, and that, if left to itself, its gradual but necessary development would accomplish the desired object. Mr. HADFIELD, as an amendment, moved that the inquiry of the commission, if appointed, should embrace the secular system of education. Mr. GILPIN, as a matter of form, seconded the amendment. Mr. ACKROYD argued that, as education had been crammed upon the manufacturers, and extended by law to pauper children and criminals, it would be a premium on crime unless the same advantages were given to the children of honest labourers. He, therefore, gave his support to the motion. Mr. B. HOPKINS thought the appointment of a Royal Commission was by no means the best way of attaining the end desired, and was well satisfied with the existing system of Government grants, which had done so much good by stimulating voluntary effort. Mr. FOX supported the motion, remarking that the number of scholars had of course increased within the last twenty years or so; that increase was not commensurate with the increase of the population, since the number of children neither at school nor at work was greater now than at any former period. Mr. ADDERLEY thought a Royal Commission altogether unnecessary, since all the information required might be furnished by the existing machinery of inspection. Mr. COWPER admitted that an inquiry into the best means of attracting more children to the schools might be advantageous; but asserted that it would be a mere waste of time and money to refer to a commission questions of policy which ought only to be decided by that House, and for that reason he felt it difficult to assent to the terms of the motion, unless they were modified so as to narrow the scope of the inquiry. After some further discussion, the motion was adopted in a modified form, and the House adjourned, after going through the other orders of the day.

The following is an abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 5th inst.—full particulars of which appeared in Saturday's edition last week:—

In the HOUSE OF LORDS an address of congratulation to the Queen upon the marriage of the Princess Royal (moved by Earl Granville and seconded by the Earl of Derby) was unanimously agreed to. The Archbishop of Canterbury brought in a bill to enlarge the powers now possessed by the authorities of the Church of England, with respect to the performance of religious worship in other than consecrated buildings; the bill, after a brief discussion, was read a first time. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Law, brought in by Lord Brougham, was also read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS a congratulatory address to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Royal (moved by Lord Palmerston and seconded by Mr. Disraeli) was at once agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Committee of the whole House, moved a resolution for conferring pensions of £1000 a year each upon the widow of the late Sir H. Havelock and the present Sir H. Havelock, his son. Sir J. Pakington seconded the motion. Mr. H. Ingram admitted that the pension was deserved by the present Sir H. Havelock, but thought it ought to be charged to the revenues of India. After a brief discussion, the resolution was agreed to. Mr. V. Smith asked leave to bring in a bill for enabling the East India Company to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government in India. The bill limited the amount to be so raised to £10,000,000. After some discussion leave was given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time.

## THE FRENCH DESPATCH RESPECTING FOREIGN REFUGEES.

On Monday was issued, in the form of a return to Parliament, the despatch respecting foreign refugees addressed by Count Walewski to Count Persigny, and communicated to the Earl of Clarendon by Count Persigny on the 21st of last month. The following is the official translation:—

Paris, Jan. 20.

M. le Comte.—The legal proceeding which has been commenced in regard to the criminal attempt recently made on the person of the Emperor is taking its course, and we shall shortly ascertain its definitive result; but there is a point upon which, even now, we cannot entertain any doubt. This fresh attempt, like those which preceded it, has been devised in England.

It was in England that Pianori formed the plan of striking the Emperor; it was from London that, in an affair the recollection of which is still recent, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and Campanella, directed the assassins whom they had furnished with arms. It is there, also, that the authors of the last plot have leisurely prepared their means of action, have studied and constructed the instruments of destruction which they have employed, and it is from thence that they set out to carry their plans into execution.

In recording these circumstances, I at once add how much the Government of the Emperor is persuaded of the sincerity of the sentiments of reprobation which they created in England. It is equally convinced that, with such proofs in their possession of the abuse of hospitality, the English Government and people understand at once to what extent we are justified in directing our attention to them.

No one appreciates and respects more than we do the liberality with which England is disposed to exercise the right of asylum in regard to foreigners victims of political struggles. France, for her part, has always looked upon it as a duty of humanity never to close her frontiers to any honourable person in misfortune, whatever might be the party to which he belonged; and his Majesty's Government does not complain that its opponents should find refuge on the English soil, and live there in peace, remaining faithful to their opinions, to their very passions, under the protection of the British laws.

But, M. le Comte, how different is the attitude of the skilful demagogues established in England. It is no longer the hostility of misguided individuals, manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and all the violence of language; it is no longer even the work of the factious, seeking to rouse opinion and to provoke disorder; it is assassination elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practised in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with amazement. Ought, then, the right of asylum to protect such a state of things? Is hospitality due to assassins? Ought the English legislation to contribute to favour their designs and their plans, and can it continue to shelter persons who, by their flagrant acts, place themselves beyond the pale of common right and under the ban of humanity?

In submitting these questions to her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Government of the Emperor does not merely discharge a duty towards itself, it re-echoes the sentiment of the country, which, under the influence of the most legitimate anxiety, calls upon it to do so; and which, in a matter where the common interest among all nations and all governments is so clear, considers itself entitled to reckon upon the concurrence of England. The repetition and the wickedness of these guilty enterprises expose France to a danger against which we are bound to provide.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government can assist us in averting it by affording us a guarantee of security which no State can refuse to a neighbouring State, and which we are authorised to expect from an ally. Fully relying moreover, on the high sense of the English Cabinet, we refrain from indicating, in any way, the measures which it may see fit to take in order to comply with this wish. We rest entirely upon it for estimating the decisions which it shall deem best calculated to attain the object; and we are firmly persuaded that we shall not have appealed in vain to its conscience and to its good-will.

You will have the goodness to read this despatch to Lord Clarendon, and to leave with him a copy of it.

(Signed) Receive, &amp;c.,

A. WALEWSKI.

**THE DESPATCH FROM COUNT WALEWSKI TO COUNT PERSIGNY.**—The following is the letter from Count Walewski to Count de Persigny expressing the regrets of the French Government at the publication of the addresses in the *Moniteur* of February 6, 1858. M. le Comte.—The account you give me of the effect produced in England by the insertion in the *Moniteur* of certain addresses from the army has not escaped my attention, and I have made a report of it to the Emperor. You are aware of the sentiments by which we have been influenced in the steps we have adopted with her Britannic Majesty's Government on the occasion of the attack of the 14th of January, and of the care we have taken, in applying for its concurrence, to avoid everything that could bear the appearance of pressure on our part. All our communications manifest our confidence in its sincerity ("loyauté") and our deference for the initiative being taken by it; and if, in the enthusiastic manifestations of the devotion of the army, words have possibly been inserted which have seemed in England to be characterised by a different sentiment, they are too much opposed to the language which the Emperor's Government has not ceased to hold to that of her Britannic Majesty for it to be possible to attribute them to anything else than inadvertence caused by the number of those addresses. The Emperor enjoins you to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regrets it. I authorise you to give a copy of this despatch to the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Receive, &c. (Signed), A. WALEWSKI.

**WILLS.**—The will of Sir Francis Beaufort, C.B., was proved under £18,000 personalty. The executors were L. P. Wilson, Esq.; the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, the son; and the Rev. W. Palmer. By a codicil he bequeaths his library to his children, recommending them to assemble and divide the same, each to select a work of one or more volumes, beginning with the eldest, and then the next in age, and so on in rotation, to the youngest, continuing the same course till the whole is disposed of. His portfolio of charts, manuscripts of survey, and surveying notes, may be disposed of or divided in like manner.—The will of William Swinder, Esq., of Pelham, Herts, was proved under £60,000; that of Alfred Rymer, Esq., of Nassau-street, £30,000.—David Lewis, Esq., of Manchester, £20,000.

## THE WEATHER.

**RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Feb. 3	29.787	40.7	38.5	93	10	30.3	49.8	SSW. SSE.	Miles.	Inches
" 4	29.663	42.8	41.0	94	5	35.4	46.4	SW. WSW.	282	.000
" 5	30.036	44.5	41.0	89	6	34.3	52.1	SSW. S.	451	.518
" 6	30.082	40.4	37.0	89	5	40.2	45.7	SSE. ESE.	211	.000
" 7	30.041	36.7	32.0	84	4	30.9	44.4	ENE.	273	.215
" 8	30.092	32.2	25.7	79	2	28.3	39.6	ENE. E.	259	.000
" 9	30.123	33.0	27.6	83	5	27.8	38.4	ENE. E.	312	.000

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 10, 1858.**

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb				Wet Bulb	Wet Bulb	Wet Bulb	Wet Bulb	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
					9 A.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.							
Feb. 4	29.528	46.8	38.1	44.1	46.8	46.3	46.4	45.2	"	"	"	"	SW. S.	8	0.243
" 5	29.591	49.8	32.1	41.4	38.8	38.8	49.6	47.0	"	"	"	"	S.	9	0.000
" 6	30.008	42.8	34.8	40.0	41.6	40.8	42.8	41.2	"	"	"	"	SSE.	6	0.000
" 7	30.066	42.3	31.6	37.1	36.3	35.2	41.3	38.8	"	"	"	"	SE.	0	0.000
" 8	30.115	37.4	23.4	33.1	32.5	31.3	37.4	35.6	"	"	"	"	SE.	0	0.000
" 9	30.140	36.4	26.5	32.6	33.5	33.0	36.2	33.8	"	"	"	"	SE.	5	0.000
" 10	30.211	35.8	28.2	31.3	32.5	32.1	32.8	31.5	"	"	"	"	E.	10	0.000
Means	30.021	41.6	31.4	37.1	37.1	37.6	40.9	39.0							0.243

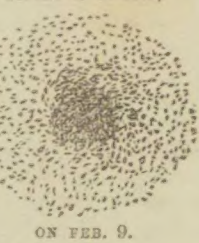
Rain was falling heavily throughout the day and afternoon of the 4th and the wind was blowing violently from the S. and S.W. at the same time. The sky became quite clear, however, during the evening, and remained so throughout the night. Hoar-frost covered the ground on the mornings of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. Meteors were seen on the nights of the 7th and 9th. The zodiacal light was very bright on the evening of Feb. 1, 4, 7, and 9. The sky has been much overcast during the mornings, but the nights have generally been clear. The horizon was very misty on the days of the 7th and 10th. J. BREEN.

**COMET I. OF 1858.**—The comet discovered at Berlin on the 11th of January appears to have been detected seven days earlier by Mr. Tuttle in North America. The supposition of its identity with the first comet of 1785 has not been confirmed by further observation; but its resemblance to the second comet of 1790 is so striking that it may be concluded to be a reappearance of that body. The period of its revolution about the sun has been calculated at between sixteen and seventeen years, so that it must have appeared, if such be the case, in the years 1807, 1824, and 1841. None of the comets discovered in those years bear any resemblance, however, with the present one; and M. Bruhns surmises that, as it must have appeared in the months of January and February of those years, it passed away unnoticed on account of the unfavourable weather. The comet still continues favourably situated for observation, and may be seen by the help of a moderately-powerful telescope.



ON FEB. 1.

COMET I. OF 1858.



ON FEB. 9.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**A SILVER CRADLE.**—On Monday, in accordance with an ancient custom in Liverpool, a silver cradle of beautiful design and exquisite workmanship was presented to Mrs. Francis Shand, wife of its late Mayor—that lady having given birth to a child during her husband's term of office as chief magistrate of the borough.

**THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE POOR OF WINDSOR.**—Baron Ernest Stockmar has transmitted to the Mayor of Windsor £100 for his distribution privately amongst the necessitous poor of the borough, as a token of the deep sympathy her Royal Highness had ever felt for that large class of her neighbours, and in remembrance of the kindly and respectful manner in which she had always been treated by them.

**THE IRISH VICEROY.**—A meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, was held on Monday in Dublin, to inaugurate a movement against the abolition of the office of Irish Viceroy. It was adjourned to Monday next, when a great demonstration is expected. All the leading citizens of Dublin are favourable to the agitation.

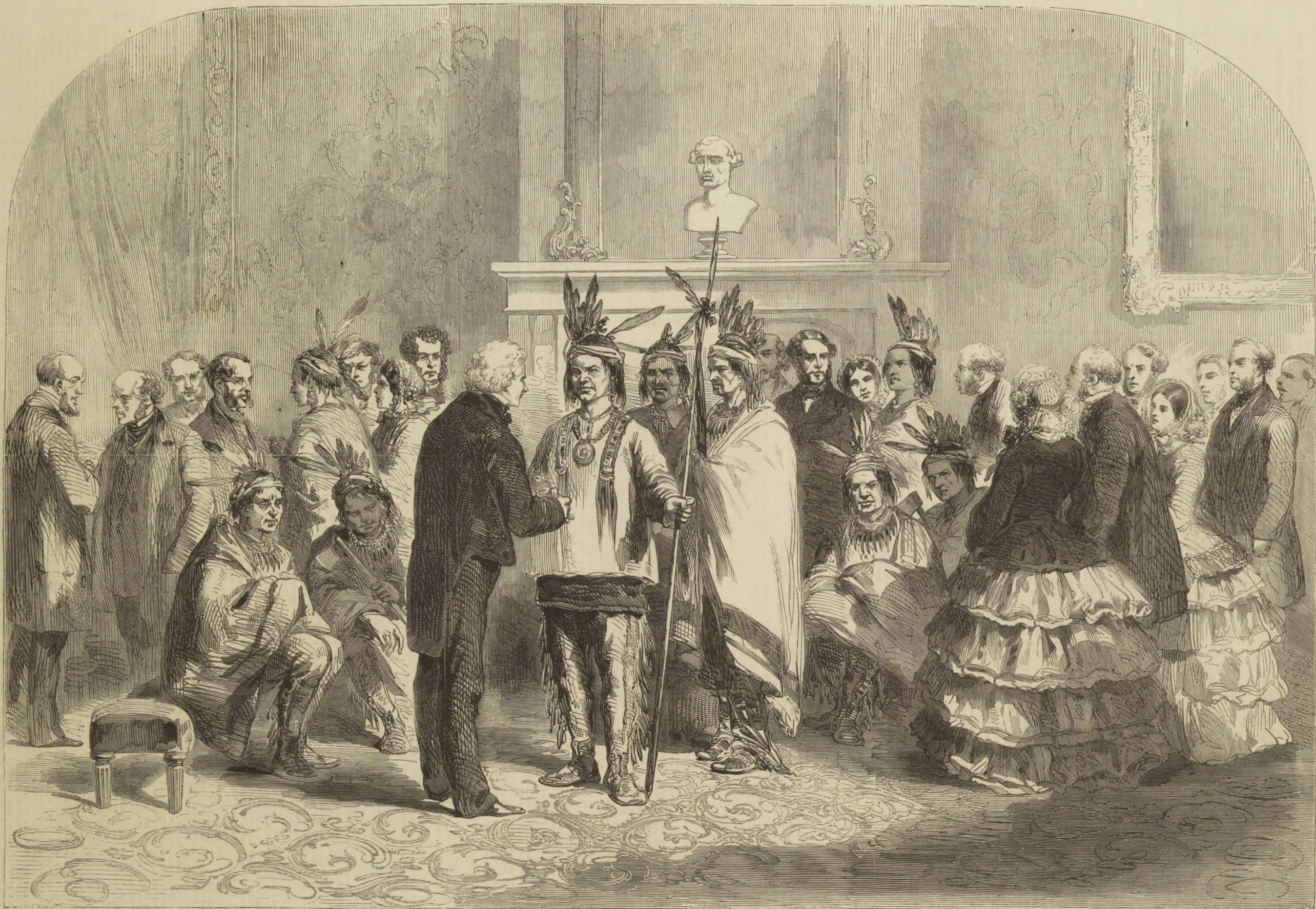
**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BAINES.**—This gentleman, who is artist to Dr. Livingstone's expedition, had presented to him, on Monday, by the Corporation of King's Lynn (of which town he is a native) a highly complimentary address, illuminated on vellum, sealed with the ancient seal of that borough, and inclosed in a handsome oaken case. In the evening he was invited to a *soirée*, when more complimentary addresses were made to him, and he was presented with a gold chain and ring—the former subscribed for by gentlemen, and the latter by ladies. Mr. Baines is a self-taught artist, and has, by his energy, perseverance, and skill, raised himself from a humble position to one of some eminence.

**GALLANT RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.**—On Monday morning a Norwegian barque, called the *Galatia*, from Swedestown, in standing in for Youghal, in mistake for Queenstown, went on shore on the bar during a heavy gale from S.E.E. The perilous position of her crew having been observed, the life-boat which the National Life-boat Institution had recently stationed here, manned by her gallant coxswain and crew, was soon launched—and nobly did she pursue her way through the heavy surf to the stranded vessel, and brought her exhausted crew, consisting of fourteen persons, on shore, amidst the acclamations of the people. Two pilot-boats attempted to reach the ship, but were compelled to return to the shore from the force of the wind and heavy sea. The behaviour of the life-boat on this her first trip elicited the unbounded admiration of her crew and of all who witnessed her valuable service.

**CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES.**—The new church of Saint Cross, Knutsford, in the county of Chester, erected at the sole expense of the late Peter Legh, Esq., of Norbury Booths Hall, on land belonging to him, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester on Tuesday. The church contains sittings for 432 persons, of which 101 will be let for the benefit of the minister, and the remainder are either appropriated for the use of the tenants of the Norbury Booths Hall estate, or entirely free.—The new parish church of Braiesworth has just been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Norwich. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, and is constructed with rough flint, and Caen stone quoins and dressings, is in the Norman style of architecture, the east end being a semicircle. The edifice was erected by voluntary contributions, the largest of the contributors being Henry Bingley, Esq.

**CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN AND HIS WIFE.**—An extraordinary case of assault has occurred at Yate, near Bristol, in which a clergyman is the assailant—the Rev. Samuel Smith, Master of the Collegiate School, Clifton. It seems that his wife, before her marriage, received the addresses of Mr. Leach, contractor, of Croydon, Surrey. She had latterly written to Mr. Leach, stating that her husband was dead, and expressing her willingness, if he still entertained the same feelings towards her, to give him a meeting. Mr. Leach accordingly went to Bristol on Thursday week, and was met at the Midland Station by Mrs. Smith, who wore widow's mourning. Mr. Smith, who had become acquainted with the assignment, followed his wife and Mr. Leach in the train to Yate, and was seen by Mr. Leach, who expressed his opinion to the wife that she was deceiving him, but was reassured by her reiterated statements that Mr. Smith was dead. After they alighted the wife insisted upon going across a common, it being night; Mr. Smith appears to have followed, and presently coming up, attacked Mr. Leach with a large bludgeon, leaving him seriously injured. Mr. Smith and his wife then returned home, but were next day arrested on a charge of attempted murder. They stand rimanded, Mr. Leach being unable to attend the court.





THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES INDUCING THE HOSTILE TRIBES OF THE PAWNEES AND PONCAS TO SHAKE HANDS.



## TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.—INTERVIEW OF INDIANS WITH THE "GREAT FATHER."



THE PAWNEE CHIEF, SCALLA-LA-NA-SHARO, OR "ONLY CHIEF."  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

the ludicrous, its predominant character was that of pathos, if not of solemnity. On one side was Civilisation, represented by the venerable and urbane President, "with his head as white as snow," and surrounded by his Secretaries and chiefs of departments, by the beauty and fashion of Washington, by senators and members of the House of Representatives, and by the Ministers of Foreign Powers. On the other side was Barbarism, represented by the hostile tribes, in their wild and striking costume—their red and blue blankets wrapped closely around them; their long, straight, black locks stuck full of eagle plumes, bound together by uncouth head-gear of all shapes and colours and modes of manufacture; their ears overlaid with ponderous rings; their necks adorned with necklaces of bears' claws, artistically wrought together; their breasts and shoulders with the scalps which they had taken from their enemies; their hands grasping the spear, the tomahawk, and the war-club; and their faces, and sometimes their hair, daubed over with masses of red, blue, green, and yellow paint, disposed in fantastic forms and patterns, in accordance with the rules of the only heraldry—for such it is—to which they are accustomed, and as much subject to law and ordinance of hereditary descent as the heraldry of the griffins, boars' heads, lions rampant and couchant, bloody hands, and other insignia of the Heralds' Colleges of Europe.

The interview took place by appointment in the great or east room of the presidential mansion. By eleven o'clock a considerable number of spectators had assembled, and at half-past eleven the Indians made their appearance, each delegation being accompanied by its interpreter. The Pawnees, sixteen in number, were first in the order of entrance,—a fine body of men, some of them naked to the waist, and some wearing buffalo robes or blankets, and all of them adorned with



THE PAWNEE WARRIOR, QU-U-AEEK, OR "BUFFALO BULL."  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

I WAS present a few days ago at a great ceremonial interview between the President of the United States and delegations from three tribes of Indians—the Poncas, the Pawnees, and the Pottowattamies. Each delegation was totally unconnected with the other; and the Pawnees and Poncas were ancient and hereditary foes; but being in the presence of their "Great Father," as they term the President, they looked upon each other with as much polite unconcern as the same number of civilised "swells," not formally introduced, might have displayed at a fashionable assembly in London or Paris. They did not appear to think of each other, but of their "Great Father," the splendour of his mansion, and the business which had brought some of them two thousand miles from their wildernesses to the head-quarters of American civilisation. The interview was highly picturesque; and, although in some respects it might seem to the careless observer to partake of

the full paraphernalia of paint and feathers which the red men like to display on great and solemn occasions. They were preceded by a little white lady of twelve or thirteen years of age, the daughter of an American gentleman, who had charge of the delegation on behalf of the Government. The Indians had adopted this little girl as the daughter of their tribe. A sort of *fille du regiment*, she seemed quite proud of her position as the pet of the savages, and accompanied them as part of the show in all their public appearances. Many remarks were made by the white spectators on the theatrical nature or bad taste of this display—not on the part of the Indians, but on that of the living parents of this child. Had she been a foundling of the forest, the case would have had its noble and touching aspects; but at her age, with a living father able to take care of her, the propriety of this companionship was held to be more than questionable. Next to the Pawnees followed the

Poncas, six in number, similarly accoutred and bedizened,—fine, stalwart, but melancholy men, with a dignity impressed on their features and gleaming from their eyes, which even the grotesque eccentricities of red and blue paint were unable to impair. These, also, were accompanied by an interpreter—a border trader, of European blood, who had picked up their language in a long career of commercial intercourse, perhaps in the exchange of fire-water for the spoils of the chase, or in other bargains as little to the advantage of the simple red men. Last of all came the Pottowattamies, nine in number, dressed in shabby European costume. This tribe claims to be wholly or half civilised; but they seem to have received nothing from civilisation but its vices and defects, and to have lost the manly bearing, the stoical dignity, and the serene self-possession, as well as the costume and habits, of other Indian tribes. They afforded a very marked contrast with the Pawnees and Poncas. They had an air of cunning, servility, and



PRESENTATION OF PAWNEES, PONCAS, AND POTTOWATTAMIES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.



meanness on every lineament of their countenances and motion of their bodies, as well defined and unmistakable as the seedy shabbiness and awkwardness of their costume. A little red and blue paint would have added a positive grace to their sallow, baboon-like faces; would have made them look real instead of unreal; and shown them to be the savages which they actually were. These poor Pottowattamies were somewhat out of favour. They had a special grievance and wrong to detail to the President; but, having chosen to come to Washington without the permission of the official agent charged with the administration of Indian affairs, they were there at their own cost and risk. Not so the Pawnees and Poncas, who had been specially invited by the proper authorities, and whose expenses were paid by the Government from the day they had left their own hunting-grounds, and would be paid back to their own homes in the same way, after they had seen all the sights and partaken of all the gaieties of the capital.

At twelve o'clock precisely the President entered the east room, and took his position in the centre of a square, of which the Indians formed three sides and the spectators the fourth. The Indians, who till this time had been silent and wondering spectators of the rich carpet, the curtained windows, and gilded cornices of the reception-room—no doubt the most magnificent specimens of the white man's wealth, power, and ingenuity which their eyes had till that moment beheld—turned their looks to the President, but made no motion or gesture, and uttered no sound, expressive either of their curiosity or the respect which they evidently felt. The President's head leans slightly on his shoulder, and this little defect, added to his kindness of expression and his venerable white hair, gives him the appearance of still greater benignity,—and as if he were bending his head purposely to listen to the complaints, the requests, or the felicitations of those who have occasion to address him. The four chiefs of the Pawnees and the twelve men of the tribe were severally introduced to the President, who cordially shook hands with them, looking all the time as if he really felt that paternal interest in their character which his position commanded, but which he was not able to express to them in their own language. On one Indian of this tribe, a short but well-formed man, about fifty years of age, and deeply pitted with the smallpox, and who wore human scalps after the fashion of epaulets, besides a whole breastplate of such ghastly adornments, and held in his hand a war-club thickly studded with brass nails, and who was introduced by the interpreter as the bravest of his people—"le plus brave des braves," the Marshal Ney of his race—who had taken more scalps than any living Indian whom he knew, the President seemed to look with more than common interest. The eyes of all present were directed towards this redoubtable chief; but there was nothing forbidding, nothing ferocious, in his appearance. His face and bearing expressed stoical endurance and resolute self-reliance, but neither cruelty nor cunning. The Poncas and their chief went through the same ceremony, and met with the same reception; and even the unbidden Pottowattamies were welcomed by their "Great Father" as kindly as if they had been regularly invited to his presence, Mr. Buchanan all the while wearing that good-humoured smile which seems natural to him. It was obvious that he was quite as much interested in his red children as they were in their white father;—as none could help being who was a witness of the scene.

The presentations over, the President made a short speech, welcoming the Indians to Washington, expressing his readiness to hear whatever they might have to say, and to redress any real grievances of which they might have to complain, if they came within the scope of the Government to redress, and were not solely due to their own faults and mismanagement. This being three times translated by the three several interpreters—for no one of the tribes understood the language of the other—each tribe signified its approval: the Poncas by an emphatic guttural sound, not unlike the peculiar "Oich! oich!" of the Highlanders of Scotland; the Pawnees by the exclamation of "Lowar!" and the Pottowattamies by a short "Ugh! ugh!"

And now began the speech-making in reply to the President's invitation. The four chiefs of the Pawnees, one chief of the Poncas, and one of the Pottowattamies expressed, one after the other, the object of their journey to Washington. The Pawnees had come to ratify a treaty already made with the Government, to see their "Great Father," to learn from him how to grow rich like white men, and no longer to be "poor;" the Poncas had come to make a treaty for the sale of their lands in Nebraska, to look with their own eyes upon their "Great Father," whom they judged by the splendour around him to be rich, and to be visibly favoured by the "Great Spirit;" and the Pottowattamies to request that an allowance, paid to them semi-annually by treaty, should be paid annually, to save trouble. All the spokesmen dwelt upon their poverty and wretchedness. Some of them held up their arms and exposed their bosoms, to show that they were naked. They wanted to be taught how to be rich; to earn, like the white man, the favour of the Great Spirit, and no longer to be poor. Poverty—extreme poverty—was the key-note of their lamentations, the mournful burden of their whole song. "We are," said one of them, looking right into the eye of the President, and approaching so near that his breath must have felt warm on Mr. Buchanan's cheek as he spoke, "the children of the Great Spirit as much as you are. We have travelled a long distance to see you." "At first we travelled slowly. At every place we stopped we expected to find you. We inquired of the people, and they told us you were a long way off. We have found you at last, and we are glad. We see by these things (pointing to the gilded walls, to the carpets, and the curtains) that you are rich. We were rich in the days that are past. We were once the favourites of the Great Spirit. The very ground on which we now stand (and he stamped significantly with his feet upon the carpet as he spoke) once belonged to our fathers. Now we are poor—we are very poor. We have nothing to shelter us from the cold. We are driven from our possessions; and we are hungry. We have come to you to help us. The Great Spirit, through the mouth of the 'Great Father,' will speak to us, and tell us what we are to do. Let us be rich, like the white men, and be poor no longer."

Such was their melancholy and invariable supplication. At every repetition of the word "poor"—when translated in the hardest, coldest, baldest manner by the interpreters—there was a laugh among a portion of the white spectators, who should have

known better—a laugh that to me seemed grievously out of place, and which somewhat perplexed the poor Indians, as was evident by the surprise expressed upon their faces. To them their poverty was no laughing matter. They had come to Washington purposely to speak of it. In their simplicity of heart, they believed that the President had it in his power to remove it, and they had lost faith in their own customs, manners, and mode of life, to keep them on a level with the white men; and why should they be laughed at? The President gave them excellent advice. He told them that they always would be poor as long as they subsisted by the chase; that the way to be wealthy was to imitate the industry of the white men—to plough the land, to learn the arts of the blacksmith, the carpenter, the builder, and the miller; and, above all things, to cease their constant wars upon each other. "I learn," he added, "that the Pawnees and Poncas now present are deadly enemies. It is my wish, and that of the Great Spirit who implanted it in my breast, that they should be enemies no more; that, in my presence, they should shake hands in token of peace and friendship." This was explained to them by the interpreters. The enemies made no sign of assent or dissent, beyond the usual guttural expression of their satisfaction. "I wish," said the President, "to join your hands together, and that the peace between you should be perpetual." The chiefs of the hostile tribes advanced, and shook hands, first with the President, and then with each other. One man only gave the left hand to his former enemy, but this was explained by the interpreter, who stated that the right hand was withheld by the Pawnee because it had slain the brother of the Ponca; but that the new friendship between the two would be equally as sacred as if the right had affirmed it. "Will they keep the peace?" inquired a gentleman of the President. "I firmly believe they will," replied Mr. Buchanan. "A peace ratified in the presence of the 'Great Father' is more than usually sacred." And in this opinion he was corroborated by each of the three interpreters.

And so ended the ceremony. I have seen much of the Indians during my stay in Washington—seen them at the theatre, looking intently and inquiringly at the pirouettes of Signora Teresa Rolla, a celebrated danseuse, now here—seen them at their home in the hotel where they are now staying, where they pass their time in card-playing and smoking—and seen them at the Arsenal, receiving from the hands of General Floyd, the Secretary at War, the rifles and the muskets which are given to them as presents by the Government before they return to the wilderness, and been on each occasion very much impressed with the native dignity and intelligence of these poor people. But their doom is fixed. Between them and the whites there is no possible fraternisation. The white men, who act as the pioneers of civilisation and push their way into the far wilderness, are ruder, rougher, and more ferocious than the Indians. Between them there is constant animosity; and the red men, being the weaker of the two, stand no chance with their white assailants, who shoot them ruthlessly down for small offences, punish slight robbery with death, and bring whisky and rum to the service of destruction when readier means are found to be unattainable. Only 314,622 red men, about half the number of the population of Philadelphia, remain in the territories of the United States; and these are rapidly diminishing from smallpox, intertribe war, and the rifles and the whisky-bottles of the whites;—

Slowly and sadly they climb the western mountains,  
And read their doom in the departing sun.

In Mexico and in South America they still thrive, or increase, and amalgamate and intermarry with the European races; but in the United States and Canada, where the Anglo-Saxon race predominates, they will in a few years disappear altogether from the land which was once their own, and leave no trace behind them but the names of a few rivers and mountains, and here and there of a State that takes an Indian appellation in default of an Anglo-Saxon one—such as Minnesota, now claiming admission in the Union, and Wisconsin and Michigan, already admitted. Their fate is inevitable, but is none the less sad. The ancient Britons survive in their progeny; but the aborigines of North America are dying out, and their blood will form no portion of that great Republic which is so rapidly rising to overshadow the world.

C. M.

#### THE MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Church Parliament has reassembled at the Jerusalem Chamber, for the transaction of business. There has been the usual rustling of silk and stuff gowns and cassocks, with here and there the pleasing variety of a pair of lawn sleeves. Here they meet in solemn convocation; the press ready to record their transactions; not a word they speak suffered to fall to the ground; the eyes of many thousands of the clergy, both at home and in the colonies, intent on their proceedings, and looking to them in anxious hope for some undefined relief from the various *gravamina* under which the Church is said to groan. This is the fifth or sixth year, I believe, of the renewed action, as it is called, of Convocation. Have these anxious spectators waited so long in vain? Has the hope deferred made the hearts of any sick? or has there really appeared any sensible, tangible proof that this convocation of reverend and right everend divines is anything else than a *corpus mortuum*—the shadow of the shade of a departed body. What mean the cries that are heard in all directions of Liturgical Reform, Revise the Liturgy, Abbreviate the Services, give Greater Latitude, Greater Liberty, to the Officiating Clergy? Have any of these subjects engaged the serious attention of Convocation during this almost Trojan siege? Or, if not, what has it been engaged about all these years? I have heard, indeed, of certain Reports of certain Committees; but more real effective work might have been produced by one persevering and intelligent man, steadily employing his brains and his pen, in a third part of the time, in agitating these questions through the medium of newspapers and the other periodicals of the day. Enough of these Reports. They are like the Reports of Committees on the Bank Charter, and other blue-books of the House of Commons; a mere sop to Cerberus—a something to lull the three-headed monster, Public Opinion, to a temporary sleep. This soporific experiment may be tried too long and too often. I tell the members of that august body that they are on their trial; they have provoked the public inquiry, and the public begin to ask for what, and why? and after much patience, and much looking for fruit, and finding only leaves, the next cry of the said public will be, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" A Royal Commission, which her Majesty could issue at pleasure, would have done all the work really required in half the time that has been spent by Convocation in meeting and talking, and at half the cost. I wait a few weeks longer, and I hope by that time Lord Ebury, in his place in the House of Lords, will have renewed his motion for such Royal Commission; and I confidently trust her Majesty's Premier will accede to such a reasonable prayer. The report of such a body would be worth attending to; and legislation might, and probably would, follow as the legitimate fruit of it. At any rate, it would serve effectually to allay the present excitement and impatience of the public on the subject.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 14.—Quinquagesima. St. Valentine.  
MONDAY, 15.—Sun rises 7h. 17m., sets 5h. 13m.  
TUESDAY, 16.—Shrove Tuesday. Earthquake in California, 1856.  
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Ash Wednesday.  
THURSDAY, 18.—Cambridge Lent Term divides.  
FRIDAY, 19.—Explosion at Lundhill Colliery, 1857.  
SATURDAY, 20.—Joseph Hume died, 1855.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 38	2 50	3 13	3 30	3 45	4 1	4 18
4 36	4 53	5 9	5 26	5 45	6 4	6 21

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—BOHEMIAN GIRL.**  
On Tuesday, Feb. 16, Thursday, Feb. 18, Saturday, Feb. 20, will be repeated LA ZINGARA, being the Italian version of Balfe's Opera of "The Bohemian Girl." Arline, Mlle. Piccolomini; Queen of the Gipsies, Mlle. Sannier; Count Arminio, Sig. Bellotti; Devilshoof, Sig. Viletti; Floriana, Sig. Marcellini; Captain of the Guard, Signor Castelli; Thaddeus, Sig. Giugini. In the second act will be introduced a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT, by M. Massot (the Music entirely new, composed by M. Balfe); by Mmes. Clavelle, Morlae, and Pasquall. To conclude with the successful Divertissement by M. Massot, entitled L'Hymene. Prices:—Pit stalls 12s. 6d.; boxes (to hold four persons), pit and one pair, £12s.; grand tier, £3 3s.; two pair, £1 5s.; three pair, 15s.; gallery boxes, 10s.; gallery stalls, 3s. 6d.; gallery, 2s.; pit, 3s. 6d. The doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the Opera to commence at Eight o'clock. Applications for Boxes, &c., to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and Tuesday,**  
Feb. 15 and 16, Last Two Nights of THE RIVALS, as performed by command of her Majesty, in honour of the Nuptials of the Princess Frederica Wilhelmina of Prussia, by Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Keeley, Hudson, Howe, W. Farren, and Clark. Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Poynter, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, &c.; after which, the Pantomime of THE SLEEPING BEAUTY. Wednesday, 17 (Ash-Wednesday), no performance. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE IRISH AMBASSADOR, in which Mr. Hudson will appear, being the last three nights of his engagement; after which, for three nights on y, the Farce of TWICE KILLED, as performed by command of her Majesty, and in which Mr. and Mrs. Keely will appear; concluding with the Pantomime—On Monday, Feb. 22, Miss Amy Sedgwick will reappear.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the management**  
of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On Monday and Friday, HAMLET. Tuesday and Saturday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday), no performance. Thursday, THE CORSCIAN BROTHERS. And the Pantomime every evening.

**DELPHI THEATRE.—Great Attraction!—Mr. and Mrs.**  
BARNEY WILLIAMS, the celebrated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal, in popular old, and original new dramas. Monday and Tuesday, THE FAIRY CIRCLE (first time); YANKEE COURTESY; or, Away Down East; and LATEST FROM NEW YORK, in which Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will perform. Monday, the 2nd, RORY O'MORE. THE POOR STROLLERS will be repeated at Easter.

**SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the**  
week, RIGHT AND WRONG; or, a Tale of the Old and New Year. Messrs. Crawshaw, Shepherd, B. Pott, R. Wildcomb, and Miss M. Burns. To conclude with HARLEQUIN QUEEN MAB. Herlequin, Mr. Glover; Columbine, Miss Wilmet; Clown, by the Surrey Beck; Pantaloon, Mr. Bradbury; Spirit, by the Young Bond.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and**  
Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE. This Evening the Entertainments will commence with (First Time) an entirely New Romantic Equestrian Spectacle, entitled THE JIBBERJACKS; or, the White Horse of Nick of the Woods; succeeded by the Pantomime of DON QUIXOTE and his STEED ROSINANTE. Commence at Seven.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shore-**  
ditch.—Great success of the Pantomime, with the Gorgeous Transformation Scene. Every evening the ISLAND OF SILVER STORE, concluding with the Pantomime of GEORGY FORGEY. On Ash Wednesday, Haydn's Overture of the "Creation," by 200 Performers.

**SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, 1858.—The Committee**  
have to announce that a Room has been secured for the EXHIBITION of this year at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, where Works of Art will be received on Tuesday, the 16th of March, and the two following days. The co-operation of Artists, whether professional or amateur, is earnestly invited. The Exhibition will OPEN on MONDAY, the 5th of April. Every inquiry respecting the conditions attached to the exhibition of Paintings, Statuary, Carvings in Wood and Ivory, &c., will be answered by the Secretary, Mrs. ALFRED J. BUSH, 149, Fenchurch street, E.C.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS under**  
the direction of Mr. JOHN BULLAH; Season 1858.—THIRD CONCERT, on TUESDAY Evening next, Feb. 16, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Part I. Overture, Melusina, Mendelssohn; Arie, In diesen hellen Hallen (Die Zauberflöte), Mozart—Herr Deck; Concertino (No. 4), Kalliwoda—violin, Mr. H. Blagrove; Arie, Omnia adorata (Roméo), Zingarelli—Miss Palmer; Symphony in C (Jupiter), Mozart. Part II. Trio Espagnole, for piano, flute, oboe, and bassoon. Bred—Mr. George Russell, Mr. Nichol's, and Mr. Haussner. Duet, Cantando ad. Clari—Miss Banks and Miss Fanny Roland; Air, Stille noch dich Withralangen (Faust), Spohr—Herr Deck; Trio, Le Spagnole, Pissini—Miss Banks, Miss Fanny Roland, and Miss Palmer; Overture, Cheval de Bronze, Auber. Stalls, 5s.; galleries, 2s. 6d.; area, 1s. For the series—stalls, one guinea; galleries, ha 7s. 6d.

**MISS ARABELLA GODDARD'S SECOND PER-**  
FORMANCE OF CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC, 47, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, at Half-past Eight, on TUESDAY, February 16. Programme:—Sonata (in F), piano, and violin—Mozart; Sonata (in A flat "Pius Ultra")—Dunski; Toccata and Fugue (D minor), Prelude and Fugue (D minor)—T. B. Bach; Sonata (C minor), Op. 3—the last of Beethoven; Trio (No. 1)—Mendelssohn. Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard; Violin, M. Reintgen; Violoncello, M. Pague. Tickets (10s. 6d.) of Miss Goddard, 47, Welbeck-street.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES,**  
POMPEII, and VESUVIUS Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

**PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—ST. JAMES'S**  
THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3, and every Evening at 8. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, Two Guineas, One Guinea, and a Half, and one Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. On Monday Professor Frikel will perform several New Tricks, being the 100th Performance.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. HORTON)**  
will repeat their Entertainment every evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 3s.; secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 11, Regent-street; and Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME and FOREIGN**  
LYRICS, consisting of Songs, Characters, and (upwards of thirty) Costumes of Many Lands. EDINBURGH till the end of February.

#### FIFTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original**  
Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at St. Helens, Feb. 15; Warrington, 16; Crewe, 17; Chester, 18; Wrexham, 19.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-**  
street, Strand.—20th CONCERT. Commencing at 8. On Saturday a Morning Performance, commencing at 3. "Hoop-dee-Doodee-doo" Nightly. Prices 1s., 2s., and 3s.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar,**  
Baker-street. The Nuptial Group. H.R.H. the Princess Royal in her beautiful Bridal Dress of Honiton Lace, trimmed with orange flowers—the admiration of every one; H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the LINCOLN'S-**  
INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the Established authority in England, which for many years has embellished and quartered Arms, with that authenticity known throughout Europe. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

**LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—GENTLEMEN**  
having SKETCHES employ persons who do not Embless by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the Public the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving, &c. Book-plate Arms, 21s. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

**HERALDIC STUDIO, LIBRARY, and Index of the**  
Heraldic Visitation, Open Daily. The LINCOLN'S-INN MANUAL OF HERALDRY: a Description of the Science, 400 Engravings, 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Persons anxious to ascertain a true**  
and accurate account of their Armorial Bearings are requested to send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Office. The only place for authentic Information. No fee for search. Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in colours, 5s. Family Pedigree traced, 10s. Also, Book Plate, with Arms, 10s.; Crest on seal or ring, 7s. "The Manual of Heraldry," 400 Engravings, 3s. Studio and Library open daily, with Index to the Heraldic Visitation.—F. CULLETON, Genealogist, &c., 1 and 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane), W.C. Arms painted and quartered.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for search.—Sketch**  
and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Crests on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 18 carat, Hall-marked, sard or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas. T. MORING (who has received the Gold Medal for engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price-list post-free.

**A MARRIED CLERGYMAN residing at a fashionable**  
watering-place in the North of England, can accommodate at the Vicarage either a LADY seeking a comfortable home or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, whose education would be carefully superintended.—Address A. J., care of Rev. F. Statham, St. Peter's, Walworth.

**FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES, Torquay, Devon.—**  
To be SOLD or LET, from Lady-day next, a most desirable and convenient Business Premises, situate in the centre of the Strand.—For particulars apply to W. C. Bart, House-agent, Torquay.

**MONEY on PERSONAL SECURITY promptly advanced to**  
Noblemen or Gentlemen, Heirs to Entailed Estates, or by way of Mortgage on Property derived under Wills or Settlements, &c. Confidential applications may be made or addressed to Mr. HOWSE, 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.



**MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURES ON ART.**—At the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Mr. H. Ottley will deliver, on the evenings of THURSDAY, FEB. 18th and 25th, two Lectures on PAINTING and ENGRAVING, ANCIENT and MODERN; and on MONDAY, FEB. 22, a Lecture, Historical and Descriptive on ENGRAVING. These Lectures will be illustrated by numerous examples of the various Schools and Masters. To commence at eight o'clock. Admission 2s.; Reserved seats, 4s. Tickets and programmes may be had of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East; Messrs. H. Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall; and at the Gallery.

**THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.**—Mr. J. S. RAREY has discovered the art of TAMING the WILDEST and MOST VICIOUS HORSES, whether old or unbroken colts, and is able to COMMUNICATE this SECRET (which involves neither danger to man nor injury to the animal) in One Lesson. He has arrived in this country from Canada, with the highest testimonials to his success and skill from the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of that colony. Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General of H.M. Forces; Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk-Marshal to her Majesty; and the Hon. Colonel Hood, have testified to the value of the art and to the facility with which it may be applied and communicated.

Messrs. Tattersall have kindly consented to take charge of a Subscription List. This list will be confined to noblemen and gentlemen.

The Fee is Ten Guineas, which must be paid in advance by check or cash to Messrs. Tattersall, who will retain the subscription until the secret art has been communicated to the subscribers.

Each remittance must be accompanied by a reference, and each subscriber, before his name can be positively received, must sign a compact not to disclose Mr. Rarey's art to others.

Mr. Rarey reserves to himself the right of refusing to receive any name.

Mr. Rarey will commence teaching in classes, in the order of registration, at the private Riding-school of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which has been kindly placed by his Grace at his service from eleven to one o'clock daily.

When five hundred subscribers' names have been received the list will be closed, and the day for opening the instruction classes at once announced. Further information may be obtained from Messrs. Tattersall, Grosvenor-place, to whose order all checks must be made payable.

**DESIGNS for the ELLESMERE MEMORIAL.**—The Committee for the Erection of a Monumental MEMORIAL to the late Earl of ELLESMERE on the high land near WRENS WOOD, to the westward of Worsley Hall, in Lancashire, are now prepared to receive from Artists and others devious of competing MODELS or DESIGNS of a suitable Monument not being a Statue. The amount at the disposal of the Committee is Eighteen Hundred Pounds; and the Party whose design is selected will be expected to supply, erect, and complete the Monument for that sum.

Premiums of Forty and Twenty Guineas will be respectively awarded to the parties who shall, in the opinion of the Committee, submit the second and third best Designs or Models.

It is the wish of the Committee that the Monument shall be substantial and durable rather than elaborate and ornamental, and that it should be easily seen from a distance.

Models or Designs must be forwarded to the Biddoway Offices, Hulme, Manchester, addressed to the care of Mr. Feraday Smith, and delivered there not later than the 25th March 1858.

**MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE.** 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street. OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from Ten till Ten. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. Marston. Admission, One Shilling.

**ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.**—By Voluntary Contributions, affording Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to Children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not, of any nation. The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place on the 12th of FEBRUARY next. Subscriptions gratefully received by EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary, Office, 2, Walbrook.

**CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.** Kingston-on-Thames. By voluntary contributions. This Institution is the only existing Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, affording not temporary relief only but permanent home and support. Subscriptions (advertised) gratefully received by the Committee; Messrs. Coutts, Strand; the Collector, Mr. Charles Turner, 84, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; or J. RUSSELL CLIPPERTON, Acting Secretary, Office, 19, Parliament-street, S.W., January, 1858.

**ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.**

PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. PRESIDENT—THE MOST HON. the MARQUESS of WESTMINSTER.

The Committee beg to urge upon the attention of the Public the claims of this important and self-recommending Society.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies by will will be most thankfully received. By order of the Committee, GEORGE MIDDLETON, Sec.

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—LONDON (King's-cross Station), MANCHESTER, WARRINGTON, GARSTON, and LIVERPOOL.

TRAINS FROM LONDON.—KING'S CROSS STATION.

Leave	Arrival	Arrival	Leave	Arrival	Arrival
King's Cross.	Manchester.	Liverpool.	King's Cross.	Manchester.	Liverpool.
6 30 a.m.			10 15 a.m.	8 45 p.m.	11 30 p.m.
7 15 "	4 25 p.m.	6 50 p.m.	1 45 p.m.	10 20 "	
10 0 "	3 0 "	4 30 "	5 0 "	10 0 "	11 30 "

TRAINS FROM MANCHESTER.—LONDON ROAD STATION.

Leave	Arrival	Arrival	Leave	Arrival	Arrival
Liverpool.	King's Cross.	Liverpool.	Manchester.	King's Cross.	Liverpool.
9 15 a.m.	4 15 p.m.	11 15 a.m.	3 25 p.m.	5 0 "	10 0 "
9 50 a.m.	9 55 "	4 55 "	7 0 "	9 30 "	3 30 a.m.
11 0 "	11 30 "	6 0 "			

SUNDAYS.

Leave	Arrival	Arrival	Leave	Arrival	Arrival
King's Cross.	Manchester.	Liverpool.	Liverpool.	Manchester.	King's Cross.
5 0 p.m.	10 0 p.m.	11 30 p.m.	3 25 p.m.	5 0 p.m.	10 0 "

FARES.

KING'S CROSS to—	First.	Second.	Third.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Liverpool (John-street)	37 0	27 0	15 9
Garston .. ..	35 0	25 0	15 8
Warrington ..	33 6	24 0	15 4
Manchester ..	35 0	25 0	15 8

Day Tickets, available for three days (including the day of issue), are granted between King's-cross and Garston, Warrington and Liverpool, at 50s. First Class, and 40s. Second Class.

Day Tickets, available for seven days, are issued by any Train from King's-cross Station to Manchester, at 52s. 6d. First Class, and 37s. 6d. Second Class.

Express Omnibuses run between 12, North John-street, Liverpool, and Garston, in connection with Through Trains between Garston and London, King's-cross Station.

Care must be taken at London-road Station, Manchester, to ask for Tickets via the Great Northern route.

Trains, until further notice, will leave King's-cross Station every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10.0 a.m., for Manchester; and Manchester on the same days, at 9.55 a.m., for King's-cross, by which Tickets will be issued at 21s. First Class, and 15s. 6d. Closed Carriages, available for return by the same Trains on the Wednesday or Saturday next following the date of issue; and Tickets, available for 25 days, will be issued by the 10.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. Trains from King's-cross daily, and by the 9.55 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. Trains from Manchester daily; returning by the same Trains within 25 days of the date of issue.

Fares: 37s. First Class; and 17s. Closed Carriages.

Tickets are issued by the same Trains, and on the same conditions, to and from Ashton, Staley Bridge, Guide Bridge, and King's Cross.

Tickets at the above fares can be obtained at the King's-cross Station, and (for Manchester only) at the Great Northern Road Station, Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand; 10, Fish-street-hill; 24, Holborn; 32, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 62 and 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth; 269, Strand; 38, Charing-cross; 27, King-street, Cheapside; 301, Oxford-street; George Inn, Borough; 43 and 44, Crutched-friars.

For further particulars see the Time Tables of the Company and the Excursion Handbills.

King's-cross Station, February 1, 1858. By order

**MIDLAND RAILWAY.**—The Public are informed that on

and after FEBRUARY 1st, 1858, a Service of THROUGH TRAINS will run between LONDON (King's-cross Station) and the MIDLAND SYSTEM, and Passengers will be conveyed throughout without Change of Carriage.

For Times of Departure of Trains, see the Company's Time Tables; and any further information may be obtained from the Midland Company's Agent at King's-cross Station, Derby; January 27, 1858. W. L. NEWCOMBE, General Manager.

**PASSAGES to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., engaged free**

of Commission. Outfits provided. Agency for officers and civilians of the E.I. Company's Service. By C. R. THOMPSON, LUGAS, and CO. London: Winchester House, Old Broad-street; Southampton: 1, Queen's-terrace. Baggage and Parcels shipped and forwarded. Insurances effected.

**REVOLUTION in STEAM-ENGINES.**—Any vessel can by

PARKER'S PATENT RECOIL ENGINE, which acts without paddle or screw, have steam-power supplied in a few minutes. The Lyllypatt of five inches (engine improved since advertisement) is launched with steam-engine, and actually travelling rapidly on lake "Fey-tray" in one minute. Sent post-free for 2s.—James Parker, Inventor, 4, Grove-terrace, Fore-st Vale, Leamington. 3 ft. boat will beat a good swimmer. Pocket engine (spirits for fuel) to propel a small boat in a calm with one person, carriage-free, £25s. Engine of one cwt. expected to propel a coal-barge. Although this is the true plan for giving auxiliary power to sailing-vessels in calms, yet railway speed is obtainable with a peculiar vessel. This is the only engine that can be practically used to drive a balloon or submarine vessel. By combining the latent force of the discharge (discovered by Inventor) with the recoil force, a light, simple, and inexpensive engine is obtained, well adapted for propelling carriages on common roads. Inventor is open to an offer. Inquirers to send a stamped envelope for reply.

**THE highest Price given in Cash for Diamonds, Pearls, Plate,**

Old Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver Lace, at SELIM, DEAN, and CO.'S, 9, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. N.B. The Cheapest House for Jewellery of every description.

**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited)** beg to

call attention to the NEW PRINTING on the WRAPPERS of their Patent Composite Candles. Several large and valued customers have complained of other dealers selling the cheaper lower descriptions of the Company's Composite Candles as the best. To protect respectable dealers and the public against the continuance of this, the Company will in future distinctly mark each quality—First, Second, Third, or Fourth.

Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), Belmont, Vauxhall, London.

**MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES,**

224 and 226, Regent-street.—Photographs, Daguerrotypes, and Stereoscopes, in the highest style of art, taken daily. Specimens on view.

**CLARENCE HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.**

Commercial and Family Temperance Hotel. The most superior accommodation, with economy. No. 19, Houghton-street, two minutes from Lime-street Station.

**BLEACHING, DYEING, and SCOURING for London.**—

Duty Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Counterspan Muslin and Lace Curtains, and all large articles, cleaned and finished to the best style. Moreen and Damask Curtains, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed and finished extra well at moderate charges. The Company's vans receive and deliver free of charge, no matter how small the quantity. All goods returned within a week. Price List forwarded on application. Country orders promptly attended to.

**METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, White-road, City-road, N.**

**THE BRIDAL TOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.**

ON SATURDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY THE 20TH.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS**

WILL CONTAIN  
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

OF  
**THE WEDDING TOUR;**

INCLUDING

The Grand Reception at Antwerp.  
The Arrival at Brussels.  
The Reception and Festivities at Berlin.  
The Palace of the Prince and Princess.

ALSO,

Sketches from China and India, &c. &c.  
Office, 188, Strand.

\* In consequence of the great demand for the Coloured Engravings illustrative of the Royal Marriage, and the time required for their production, the further indulgence of the public is requested for a few days, when the whole number of the Coloured Supplement will be ready for publication.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

HER Royal Highness Princess Frederick William of Prussia has been most enthusiastically received in her new home. After visiting Cologne, Hanover, Magdeburg, and Potsdam, and being everywhere welcomed by the most joyous and hearty feelings, the Royal couple made their public entrance into Berlin on Monday. Enormous masses of persons crowded the noble avenue which leads from the gate of the city to the Royal palace. They were favoured by the weather; and her Royal Highness, dressed in white, with a comfortable ermine mantle, as she sat at the open window of the State carriage, gracefully bowing her acknowledgements for the hearty welcome she received, was the cynosure of all eyes. "No similar event in Prussian history," we are told, "not the solemn entry of the present Queen, as the bride of the Crown Prince, nor even the homage paid to the Monarch in Berlin after he had been crowned at Königsberg, was celebrated with such an enthusiasm as the festive reception of the Princess Frederick William." No expense was spared, either by the Sovereign or the people, to make the reception magnificent. The whole nation seems to have delighted to do her honour, and in doing her honour to do honour to the nation from which she springs.

The Prussians, no doubt, remember the long and friendly relations, scarcely ever interrupted, which have existed between the Courts of Berlin and St. James, and between themselves and us; and they were delighted at the new bonds which bind more firmly than ever the two Courts and the two peoples. Just now, too, when freedom is still further assailed in France—when new restrictions on the press there, and new exceptional laws to reach all who might formerly have opposed the Imperial power, and may now utter a word against it, with a new military organisation of the country, and a General placed at the head of the Home Office, cannot fail to spread some degree of alarm over the Continent—the Prussians and ourselves may find additional reasons for rejoicing that the old alliance is cemented anew. Politically, the event of the marriage is as important as it is personally; and, both on political and personal grounds, the public will be delighted with the enthusiastic reception her Royal Highness has received in the capital of Prussia.

Such alliances have considerable influence over the march of political events and the fate of nations. They are not ordinary circumstances. The policy of Prussia has been for a considerable period swayed by the alliance which the Emperor of Russia, Nicholas, had formed with the house of Hohenzollern. His Empress, the mother of the reigning Emperor, was a Prussian Princess. In our late contest with Russia these family connections impeded the Court of Berlin from joining the Western alliance. At present there seems happily no probability of such an alliance being again formed against Russia, and henceforward we may find, through the new connection, a more peaceable means of obtaining our just ends than we were lately obliged to employ. Over the north of Germany the influence of Prussia is paramount, and through Prussia we may now modify the influence which Russia is said to have exercised over the smaller States of Germany, to their disadvantage and the disadvantage of Europe. There is no longer any good reason for reviving and continuing the old rivalry and enmity between Austria and Prussia; and it is quite probable that the influence of her Royal Highness, sharing the sentiments that unite England to Austria as well as Prussia, may serve to increase the friendship between those two Powers, while it tends to strengthen the alliance of England with both. So far as such events can effect the interest of nations, no marriage was ever formed under more favourable auspices than that which on Monday filled Berlin with festivity and joy.

A VERY sad exposure has recently been made of the health and longevity of our soldiers. Selected from men in the prime of life—no person being taken for a soldier who has any perceptible defect in his structure or constitution, provided, as is generally supposed, with comfortable quarters in costly barracks—it might be expected that in peace, at least, the soldier living in England should enjoy a long life. A report recently published of a Royal Commission to inquire into this subject informs us that the very reverse is the fact. While in Manchester, one of the unhealthiest towns in the kingdom, the annual mortality of effective men of all ages is only 12.4 in 1000, in the whole army at home it is 17.5; in the Household cavalry it is 11; in the Dragoon Guards, 13.3; in the infantry of the line 18.7; and in the Foot Guards, 20.4. The most healthy portion of the army is, therefore, nearly as unhealthy as the people of the most unhealthy of our towns, and the least healthy portion of our troops, is almost twice as unhealthy. The annual mortality of the town and country population together is 9.2 per 1000; and the mortality of the Foot Guards, therefore, is 2½ times as great

as the annual average mortality of the general population, and almost three times as great as the mortality of the rural population alone, 7.7 in 1000. This extraordinary mortality, which, be it remembered, puts the nation to an enormous expense to recruit the army, is supposed to be caused by the barracks being overcrowded and badly ventilated. The military hospitals, too, are described as crowded, ill-ventilated, and destructive to life. Then the food of the soldier—boiled beef, no other meat than boiled beef—for the whole period of twenty-one years' service, is ill adapted to preserve health and strength, and becomes actually nauseous to the boiled-beef fed men. They are sometimes exposed to "night watching in wet clothes; they are always without a healthy stimulus to exertion; their minds prey on their bodies, and their bodies are insufficiently nourished. A dragoon has a cheerful occupation in looking after his horse, and so he escapes some of the killing ennui, and some of the destructive effects of close rooms, and worse than workhouse food, which are the general lot of the soldier. This sudden information of the great mortality of our troops, after the public health has excited attention for years, is calculated to cause much indignation against the medical authorities of the army and the chiefs of regiments who could allow valuable lives to be so wastefully destroyed. We can imagine no excuse for the Inspectors of Hospitals and the Medical Staff of the Army, and the Colonels of regiments, who have not discovered the causes of this extraordinary mortality, and have taken no means to prevent it.

## THE COURT.

The Queen received on Saturday last, at Buckingham Palace, addresses on the throne from the House of Peers and the House of Commons, congratulating her Majesty on the nuptials of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service in the chapel of the Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, visited the South Kensington Museum. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with their illustrious guest, honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace for the reception of addresses of congratulation on the nuptials of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a dinner party, at which there were present the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Duke of Argyll. After dinner Dr. Mark and his juvenile corps, forty-five in number, had the honour of performing before her Majesty in the Picture Gallery.

## THE LATE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Queen held a Court on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of addresses of congratulation on the nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The address from the University of Oxford was first received. The Earl of Derby, wearing his gold robe, and followed by the deputation and members, advanced, and read the address of congratulation from the University of Oxford. The Queen returned a most gracious answer. The Rev. Dr. Williams, Vice-Chancellor, and the Rev. Edward Tuffnell, Senior Proctor, had the honour of kissing hands, and the deputation withdrew.

The University of Cambridge, having been ushered into the gallery, were met by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, wearing his robe as Chancellor of the University.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room at the head of his University, and read the address of congratulation to the Queen. Her Majesty returned a most gracious answer. Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. C. J. Selwyn, Commissary of the University, had the honour of kissing hands.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London were next admitted to the Royal presence, when the Recorder read an address, to which the Queen returned a most gracious answer.

The Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London were then admitted, with the Lord Mayor at their head. His Lordship read the address of the Lieutenancy, to which her Majesty replied in a most gracious answer.

The general body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations residing in and near the cities of London and Westminster were next received by her Majesty. Their address was read by the Rev. Dr. Steane, and her Majesty returned a most gracious answer; after which the Rev. Dr. Steane and the Rev. J. Houghton, the mover and seconder, and the Rev. Thomas James, as chairman of the meeting, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty.

The body of English Presbyterian Ministers in and near the cities of London and Westminster then presented a loyal and dutiful address, to which her Majesty made a very gracious reply.

After presenting addresses to the Queen, the Corporation of the city of London, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy, and the English Presbyterians, presented addresses of congratulation to the Prince Consort, who acknowledged each in very gracious terms.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent received on Tuesday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, an address of congratulation on the late Royal nuptials from the Corporation of the city of London.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present on Monday evening at the debates in the House of Lords.

Princess Frederick William of Prussia, immediately before her departure, presented to Mrs. Anderson, her musical instructress from her childhood, a beautiful bracelet containing a lock of the Princess's hair.

The Marchioness of Waterford has left Claridge's Hotel for Paris, en route for Nice, where her Ladyship purposes a residence of a couple of months for the benefit of her health.

The Speaker will give his first Parliamentary dinner this evening at his mansion on Carlton House-terrace. Viscount Palmerston and the leading members of the Government having seats in the House of Commons will dine with the right hon. gentleman.

Lord Palmerston has appointed the Hon. Evelyn Ashley to be one of his private secretaries.

The Duke of Devonshire will succeed the late Duke as Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire; and the Earl of Sefton will be the new Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, in the room of the Duke of Devonshire, who has resigned that office.

**MARRIAGES in HIGH LIFE.**—The marriage of Lady Maria Coventry, sister of the Earl of Coventry, with the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, son of the fourth Earl of Bessborough, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a numerous circle of relatives of both families.—The marriage of the Earl of Euston, M.P., with Miss Baring, daughter of the Hon. Francis Baring, was solemnised on Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of the aristocracy.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS in the CHURCH.**—

Minor Canonries: The Rev. A. Duane to Wells Cathedral; Rev. R. E. Wallis to Wells Cathedral. Rectories: The Rev. R. G. Barton to Etchingham, Sussex; Rev. J. Hardy to Molyham with Monasterio, diocese of Armagh; Rev. C. T. Hoskins to Cliphsham, Rutland; Rev. O. Marden to Great Parndon, Essex; Rev. W. Stone to St. George's the Martyr, Canterbury. Vicarages: The Rev. W. Burnett to Boxgrove, Sussex; Rev. L. Eyre to West Mersea, Essex; Rev. W. B. Heathcote to Sturminster Marshall, Dorset; Rev. R. Stephens to Atherbury, Oxfordshire. Incumbencies: The Rev. J. Ducker to St. James's, Wardle, Rochdale; Rev. W. G. Wilkinson to Lyford, Berks. Perpetual Curacies: The Rev. A. B. Clarke to Embleton, Cumberland; Rev. J. R. Greer to Kildarton, diocese of Armagh; Rev. W. Hamilton to Naul, diocese of Dublin; Rev. G. S. Pinhorn to Eakdale, Cumberland. Curacies: The Rev. H. J. Berguer to St. James's, Penionville, London; Rev. R. C. Billing to St. Peter's, Colchester; Rev. J. Brunsell to Ashham, Westmoreland; Rev. T. A. Hooper to Great Easton, Essex; Rev. H. Kingsford to Hentland and Little Dewchurch, Herefordshire; Rev. J. O'Reilly to Denbury, Devon.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Samaritan Free Hospital, established chiefly for the treatment of the diseases of women and children, was held on Monday, in the board-room of the hospital, Orchard-street, Portman-square. Funds for the effective carrying out of the purposes of the charity are urgently needed.





THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR WINDSOR.—(SEE PAGE 163.)





THE ROYAL DEPARTURE: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM PASSING THE STRAND.—(SEE PAGE 163.)



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Princess Royal has arrived safely, and in excellent health, in her future home. Berlin gave her the cordial reception which was expected from that loyal and hospitable city, and her Royal Highness, doubtless, feels by this time that she is surrounded by a host of friends, who were only waiting to know her to manifest their regard. The story of the bridal may now be considered as having been brought to the most satisfactory dénouement.

The Parliamentary Session, which opened on the 4th, promises to be very full of interest. There is, at all events, no lack of interesting matter for discussion. The expected vote of thanks to the Indian army has been unanimously given, and with it a vote which it was not thought would have been asked quite so confidently—namely, one of thanks to officials, at whose head stands Lord Canning. On this acknowledgment a debate was raised, but on its being explained that the thanks were only for what Lord Canning had done in his military character, and not for anything that he had done, or neglected, in his higher function, and it being furthermore expressly stipulated that any one might hereafter attack any part of Lord Canning's policy without being charged with inconsistency, the vote was allowed to pass; and perhaps Lord Canning will be disposed to say of Britannia as Mr. Keeley, in some farce, remarked of a lady who could say nothing in his favour except that he looked clean enough, "She excels in limited compliment."

But the battle has been upon Lord Palmerston's act against conspirators. A spirited debate has arisen, on three nights, upon this subject—first, when notice was given of the bill; and then on the two nights of the discussion on the preliminary stage. On one side it is urged that our law against conspiracies is insufficient, and that it is not even so severe in England as in Ireland; and also that our faithful ally having made representations to us that he was injured by the defective law should be a reason for our endeavouring to meet his views, so far as this could be done without infringing on our own Constitution and hurting the feelings of our people. On the other side it was contended that the present law was quite efficient to repress conspiracies; that we were not to create a new system of "contemplated offences;" that the insults of certain persons in France, apparently countenanced by the Court (though subsequently apologised for), and the demand made by the French Foreign Minister for legislation, gave the proceeding the air of menace, and therefore, that it was impossible to take the subject into consideration at such a time. The result has been that 299 to 99 gave Lord Palmerston leave to bring in the bill; but there will be a renewal of conflict on its details, some of which appear to create a fresh order of offences hitherto unrecognised by British law.

The celebrated petition of the India Company has also been presented, and notice has been given that when the India Bill is brought on it will be met by a motion to the effect that it is not expedient at present to legislate on the subject of India. Apropos of which topic, it may be mentioned that the electors of Reigate have contemptuously disregarded the manoeuvres by which certain parties were endeavouring to alter the present mode of election, and have openly chosen the best man who offered himself—Sir Henry Rawlinson, the learned decipherer of Oriental inscriptions, and one of the ablest public servants possessed by the country. He is one of the East India Company's Directors who are nominated by the Crown. In the approaching discussions his great practical knowledge of Eastern affairs will be very valuable.

The intention to seat the Hebrew in Parliament by a resolution has been abandoned, in consequence of a menace by Lord John Russell that he would oppose such a course, and a more constitutional attack upon the excluding oath has been made by means of the Oaths Bill. This the unswerving opponent of the Jews, Sir F. Thesiger, has permitted to be read a second time without a division, on the understanding that he gives battle in Committee. The debate was more than ordinarily *fejuve*.

Indian news is exceedingly good. Sir Colin Campbell, having recovered his equanimity—said to have been a good deal disturbed by the useless waste of life in the Windham affair—had gained another victory, had beaten the traitors at Furruckabad, taken their guns, and had subsequently occupied that place. It is also satisfactory to know that the forebodings of certain Cassandras in regard to Jung Bahadur has proved idle, for that determined personage had assailed his enemy in a strong position at Goruckpore, and had defeated them with slaughter. The roads from Delhi to Calcutta are again open. We also hear from China that Canton had been attacked on the 23rd of December.

And now our banner floats on each bombarded height.

Government has allotted a position in Trafalgar-square for the statue to be erected to Sir Henry Havelock. It will have a place corresponding to that occupied by the Napier memorial. Three valiant men of more distinct characters than Nelson, Havelock, and Napier have seldom been associated. Napier's fire, Havelock's calmness, and Nelson's union of the two, will occur to all. Shall we add that if seems easier to erect monuments to new heroes than to finish those of old ones? Where are the lions for the Nelson column? It is not too much to say that London is disgraced by the state in which this memorial is left. It is more than fifty years since the hero died, crushing at one tremendous blow the united enemies of the country, and the country has not completed his trophy, even with the aid of the Emperor of Russia! It will be necessary, when the hat goes round again, to explain where and what Trafalgar was.

Dr. Livingstone's departure for Africa is now very near, and a farewell banquet is to be held in his honour—a festivity from which few who can attend would willingly be absent. This time the illustrious traveller goes forth accredited by his Sovereign, and in possession of considerable funds, and he will, moreover, have with him a skillfully-constructed vessel, of very light draught, for enabling him to explore the Zambesi River. His routes, prosecuted with such heroic courage and perseverance from 1849 to 1856, extended from Loando, on the west coast, to Quillemaine, on the east, and southward to Kruman; and his labours will now be devoted, we imagine, to working out the views thus opened in the interest of Christian civilisation. Who will not bid him God speed?

Convocation has met, perhaps to no great purpose; but two things may be noted. The Bishops declare against any revision of the Liturgy, but suggest that the Lord's Prayer should be omitted before the sermon; and in the nether house a democratic clergyman intimated his belief that Convocation would be a mockery until the Bishops left the House of Peers.

In the year 1856-7 the amount expended on the navy effective service was £9,601,135; on the non-effective service, £1,304,808; on the transport service, £3,009,181; and on the Post Office packet service, £748,950: total, £14,664,081.

The nomination for the city of Limerick took place on Thursday, the polling takes place to-day (Saturday). On Sunday night the whole city was in an uproar, large mobs were demolishing windows, and the Dragons were out.

## MUSIC.

BALFE'S "Bohemian Girl" is, as far as our information goes, the first English opera that has ever been brought on the Italian stage. There is an instance of an English opera being produced on the German stage—"Benedict's excellent piece, 'The Gipsy's Warning'"—which has had considerable success in Germany. But then its author is a German; and we may safely say that "The Bohemian Girl" is the first English opera, by an Englishman, that has gained popularity, not only in England but in Italy and Germany, admitted to be the most musical countries in Europe. This fact may be considered as having fixed the seal on Balfe's reputation, and established his claim to a high place among the musicians of the age. In England he has for a quarter of a century enjoyed a degree of popularity not exceeded by that of any native composer, except, perhaps, the late lamented Bishop, to whom alone the author of "The Siege of Rochelle," "The Maid of Artois," "The Bohemian Girl," and "The Rose of Castille" can be regarded as standing second. In one respect, indeed, Balfe's popularity has been greater than Bishop's;—the one was English, the other is European. It is worthy of remark that while Balfe has been for many years in unbounded favour with the British public; while his operas have been given numberless times in every musical theatre; while his songs have been the delight of every social and domestic circle, and sung and played in every street—a scanty dole of praise has been meted to him by our aristarchi of criticism, who, while admitting his popularity, have done so in a condescending and patronising way, as if it was something to which he had no legitimate claim. This they can hardly continue to do, now that our countryman's claims have been fully acknowledged all over Europe, not only by the applause of the public, but by the suffrages of the most enlightened critics and judges of art.

"The Bohemian Girl," in its Italian dress, and under its Italian title, "La Zingara," was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre last Saturday, and has since been repeated every opera night. Its success has been complete, and it will probably have a considerable run. This says much for the beauty of the music and the excellence of the performance; for it is evident that the production of an English opera in a foreign dress, before an English audience, is anything but advantageous. We miss the familiar sounds of our own vernacular speech, and our favourite songs lose something of their charm when we no longer hear the words with which they have always been associated. "I dream that I dwell in marble halls," sounds strange and outlandish when the singer begins, "In una reggia splendida." The transformation, too, of the lively English talk into formal Italian recitative, accompanied by the orchestra—a thing which, indeed, cannot be helped, because there is no dialogue spoken without music on the Italian stage—has a bad effect on the dramatic effect of the performance. It retards the action, and impairs its warmth and interest. And, therefore, though we can perfectly understand how this fine opera, in Italian and German versions, should have delighted Italian and German audiences, yet we, English people, greatly prefer it on our own stage and in our own language.

Be this as it may, Mr. Lumley deserves credit for the manner in which "La Zingara" is got up and performed. The cast is very strong. Piccolomini personates the heroine *Arlino*, a part well suited to her. She looks and acts the gipsy girl to admiration, and warbles very prettily. The famous air of the "Marble Halls," notwithstanding its foreign guise, has captivated the public, not so much by any remarkable finish in its execution as by the playful tenderness which she throws into its expression. In the part of *Thaddeus*, Giuglini sings the music better, probably, than it has ever been sung before. In the principal airs, "Then you'll remember me," and "When the fair land of Poland" (no matter for their Italian names), he excites the audience to absolute enthusiasm. The first night the former air had a double, and had he chosen to accept it, might have had a triple, encore. Belletti's *Count Arnheim* is a fine performance, remarkable not less for the dignity and feeling of his representation than for the artistic finish of his singing. The two subordinate parts, the *Queen of the Gipsies* and *Devilshoof*, are invested with importance by Mdlle. Sannier and Violetti. In the second act there is a divertissement, with new music by Balfe. It is appropriate to the subject, and very pretty, but it is too long and too great an interruption to the dramatic action of the piece.

THE MUSICAL UNION SOIREE of this season, under the direction of Mr. Ella, began on Tuesday evening at the Hanover square Rooms, and were attended by a large and fashionable assemblage. The concert, as usual, consisted chiefly of concerted instrumental music of the highest order. The principal pieces were Mozart's quintet in G minor, for stringed instruments; Schumann's quintet for the piano, &c.; and Mayseider's quartet brilliant, in G; and to these were added some little pianoforte solos and part-songs. The performers were—violin, Sainon and Goffrie; violas, the two Messrs. Blagrove; violoncelle, Paque; and pianoforte, Pauer. The pieces were executed in the most finished and masterly manner, and received with the warmest demonstrations of pleasure.

MR. SIMS REEVES is entirely recovered from his late severe illness. He sang in "Elijah" at the Sacred Harmonic Society's last concert, and displayed even more than his usual vocal power.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL will take place in September next. The principal novelty will be Mr. Henry Leslie's oratorio, "Judith," which he has just completed. It is to be performed on the fourth morning of the festival.

THE BRADFORD TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL will likewise take place next autumn. It is to be for the benefit of the Bradford Infirmary—a highly useful institution.

M. and MADAME OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT (Jenny Lind) are expected in London during the approaching season; and intend, we have been informed, to reside permanently in England. The stories in the German papers about Madame Goldschmidt having lost a great part of her fortune by the commercial disasters at Hamburg are without foundation.

THE ROSE OF ENGLAND QUADRILLE. By T. BROWNE. (Robert Cocks and Co.)—A very pretty quadrille, composed in honour of the nuptials of the Princess Royal; and as such selected for performance at the State ball given at the Palace on the occasion. The airs have a national character, and are sparkling and graceful.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

PRINCESS'.—The admirers of Mr. Kean will be pleased to hear that this eminent actor had so far recovered from his indisposition as to be able to reappear in *Hamlet* last Monday. The house was immensely crowded, and the applause bestowed on the triumphant tragedian was frequent, universal, and hearty.

STANDARD'.—The indefatigable manager of this theatre has laid under contribution Mr. C. Dickens' excellent Christmas tale to furnish the substance and material for an effective two act drama, entitled "The Island of Silver Store," which was produced on Monday. The story is one rather difficult of arrangement for the boards, but the skilful playwright has managed to master the main points of interest, and the result was that the audience were fairly carried on from scene to scene until a more than ordinary degree of enthusiasm and excitement was created. In the manipulation of the incidents, much of the peculiar sentiment of the original has been sacrificed, and more than an over-weight of comic business has been substituted; but it cannot be fairly said that these changes have not been judiciously invented. Some new and beautifully picturesque scenery has been painted for the piece, and the costumes are also appropriate and costly. Mr. James Johnstone, as the pirate captain, *Pedro Mendez*, gave a fantastic expression to the character which was highly amusing, and also significantly suggestive. Nor were the other numerous *dramatis personae* carelessly impersonated, but all were, in fact, most conscientiously represented; and it is seldom that we see a new drama better appointed or better acted.

SURREY'.—A new three-act drama was produced on Monday, entitled "Right and Wrong; or, Smiles and Tears." The taste for spiritualism, and other forms of the dream-world, appears to have dictated the selection of the subject and mode of treatment. The argument is briefly this. A merchant on the eve of bankruptcy wishes to marry his son to the daughter of a baronet, when he discovers that his son has formed another attachment with one *Nelly Mayfield* (Miss M. Eburne), an honest farmer's child. He writes, therefore, to the farmer (Mr. Creswick) to effect an accommodation; and remonstrates with his son (Mr. Shepherd), who yields only when convinced that his father's safety depends on his compliance. This exciting scene over, the old gentleman sinks into his arm-chair and falls asleep. A visionary tableau is then presented of *Farmer Mayfield*, with his wife and

daughter, the latter evidently on the point of being expelled from her home. The rest of the play is supposed to be a continuation of the dream thus commenced. In this the Baronet's daughter is represented as being married to the banker's son—the deserted *Nelly* as a second time banished from her father's house with the bitterest curses, and as securing her father's gun in order to shoot her rival when returning from the church; after which she wanders with a now-born child in the winter's snows. Meanwhile the banker's distresses accumulate; the Baronet's daughter runs away from her husband with a foppish admirer, and the husband follows for the sake of vengeance. All parties meet on the heath of snow: poor *Nelly* and her child perish; old *Mayfield*, in rage, seeks forgiveness for his severity; the banker's son is killed by a falling rift; and the spirits of him, of *Nelly*, and of her child, appear—nearly as represented in a similar drama of the late Mr. Wilkins posthumously presented at the City of London Theatre two or three seasons ago. There are a number of these East-end pieces still in manuscript, which pass from theatre to theatre under different titles and in various modified forms, but which, under all disguises, retain the same leading incidents and stage effects. Sometimes they even travel to the Parisian stage, and then West-end theatres take them as translated and adapted dramas, and the French playwright is accredited with inventions which originated in Norton Folgate or Shoreditch. The present piece is very effective, and much of the dialogue is carefully rewritten. A brilliant passage or two in Mr. Creswick's part produced a strong impression. The actor availed himself of all opportunities, and indeed acted very finely. Mr. Shepherd, also, displayed a very laudable painstaking, and Miss Eburne was at any rate emphatic. A comic character, named *Jem Muddle*, was inserted for the sake of Mr. Widdicombe, who brought to bear on it his extraordinary humorous talent. The play has a happy ending. The banker wakes, is glad to find that it is all a dream, and, like a true penitent, consents to the marriage of his son with the humble girl whom he has wronged. The house was crowded, and the piece was decidedly successful. It may be accepted, though wanting in novelty, as a fair example of what is meant by "a Surrey melodrama," and, we should think, may retain possession of the boards for a considerable period.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—A new and important lecture has been added to the instructive amusements of this valuable institution. The total eclipse of the sun which will take place this year has served as a motive for Mr. J. H. Pepper to discourse on the subject of "The Great Solar Eclipses of the Year 1858." Mr. Pepper enters fully into the argument, and illustrates its different points by a series of dissolving views, which in this case are of extraordinary interest and beauty. The exordium of the lecture eloquently described the unparalleled solemnity of a total solar eclipse; after which the lecturer explained by practical examples the nature of conic sections, and the theory of ellipses. He also described the corona and rose-coloured prominences which show themselves during a total eclipse of the sun. The latter have been thought by some to be a mere mirage, by others to be actual mountains. A gorgeous picture aided the description and illustration. With such attractions, this astronomical lecture must prove especially popular.

MR. OTTLEY announces two lectures on "Painting and Painters," at the French Gallery, 121, Pall-mall—the first on Thursday next; and on the following Monday a lecture on "Engraving."

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

VERY great caution has marked "The Corner" operations of the week upon the Derby and Spring Handicaps. Adamas has assumed a strong position in the front of the betting for the Chester Cup, in which no one expected to see him with less than 8st.; Cock-a-doodle-do is beginning to tread pretty closely upon Clydesdale's heels for the Derby; while Brother to Marchioness has many supporters, both for the Two Thousand and the Chester event. It seems to be generally assumed by the public that this colt owed his defeat at Doncaster to "a fluke," and his conqueror, Ditto, is hardly ever mentioned. The latter's joints, however, are said to be sadly under suspicion. Mentmore is the hope of Newmarket for the Two Thousand, and is a great slashing horse, rather light in middle, and anything but a stayer to look at. Charles the Second is now little heard of, and John Day seems to have nothing, not even Grand Secret, that the world cares to back. William Day is very quiet; but Wilton will be "coming" before the day. Blink Bonny's Chester supporters are by no means "fond," from the fear of Adamas, which we hinted at last week. Her dam, Queen Mary (who, like her, has a very prominent pectoral muscle), has been the making of Mr. I'Anson's fortunes. On Mr. Ramsay's decease she and her third foal, Braxey, were sold for £20; and, in 1850, she came into Mr. I'Anson's hands, with her then foal Balrownie (whom he sold as a three-year-old for, it was said, £2000), and Braxey, for £115 the lot. It is somewhat remarkable that four of her stock got placed in the three great events in 1853-57. Sir Tatton Syke's stud, a very interesting account of which has just appeared in the leading sporting paper, contains no less than three sires, ninety-one mares, and forty-seven yearlings, exclusive of foals, two-year-olds, &c. Baron de Maltzhan has, or had, however, a much larger establishment at Vollrathshah, in Mecklenburg. The list of horses in training at John Osborne's numbers sixty-six, and includes not a few of Lord Glasgow's, who, after all his efforts to woo luck at Newmarket and Fyfield, still reverts to Middleham, where James Croft and Harry Edwards, more than a third of a century ago, made his "white body and red sleeves" so dangerous to all comers.

Nottingham holds its Spring meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday and those of "The Ring" who care to leave their snug metropolitan quarters for the "midland circuit" will move on next day to Derby, where steeplechases and hurdle-races, &c., await them.

It is said that Lord Hopetoun has finally decided not to take the Cottesmore, and that next year we may not improbably see him once more at the head of the Pytheley. Lord Southampton is, we are glad to hear, nearly well again, and able to take to his hounds once more, after an absence of upwards of two months from the field. The old Berkshire had a wonderfully good day on Saturday, with a kill, after bringing him from the hills into the vale. It is said that an offer for these hounds from Ireland has been declined. The sale will be one of the greatest on record, as so many kennels are anxious to have a taste of the Hercules and Sunderland blood; the latter, in fact, along with the Foreman, may be said to be the specialty of the kennel. The stud of hunters—thirty in all—will also attract a host of bidders. Among them, Marlborough, Fisherman, Chesterfield, and England's Glory, are up to an enormous weight. Charles Turner, Sir Maurice Berkeley's first whip, is appointed huntsman to the Cotswold pack; and we are heartily glad that so good a man is to stay in the country.

Puttings-off of coursing meetings have been the order of the day, and the judges must hardly know, when a thaw comes, whether they are first to bend their steps. Very few more crack dogs will appear before the Waterloo meeting. At present the meetings for next week rank thus:—Four Crones (Bascchurch) and Home Park (O) on Monday; Newmarket (O) on Monday, &c.; Stone on Tuesday; Baron Hill (Beaumaris) on Tuesday and Wednesday; the Border and Hainton on Wednesday and Thursday; Spelthorne Club on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Knipe Scar on Thursday; and Burton-on-Trent Club on Friday and Saturday.

## LINCOLN RACES.—THURSDAY.

The Trial Stakes.—Commotion, 1. Odd Trick, 2. Brocklesby Stakes.—Arminius, 1. Joyeuse, 2. Selling Stakes.—Terpsichore f., 1. Boxhill, 2. Queen's Guinea.—Honeytree, 1. Commotion, 2. Grand Steeplechase.—Old Dog Tray, 1. Magnet g., 2.

ADDITIONAL MAILS TO INDIA.—The following notice has recently been issued by the Post Office authorities:—"The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company having announced their intention of occasionally dispatching, about the 10th and 26th of the month, a steamer from Southampton to Alexandria for the conveyance of passengers and cargo, in correspondence with their line of contract mail-packets between Suez and Bombay advantage will be taken of every such opportunity for making up additional mails for India, containing correspondence for the whole of India intended to be forwarded by the route of Southampton, with the exception of correspondence for the settlements of Penang and Singapore, which would not be benefited by being so forwarded. Information will be given from time to time in the 'Daily Packet List' of the intended departure of these extra steamers from Southampton."



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE obituaries of the week announce the death of Mrs. Fletcher, a lady well known in Edinburgh circles of fashion and beauty when Jeffrey and Sydney Smith started the *Edinburgh Review*. She was a lady of many accomplishments and of great beauty, fond of literature, and not unskilled herself in song. Mrs. Siddons is said to have declined accepting any invitation to which Mrs. Fletcher was invited—so jealous was she, it is said, of Mrs. Fletcher's beauty. Nor was this Edinburgh talk or Edinburgh vanity: the talk extended beyond Edinburgh circles, and the vanity was not Scottish, inasmuch as Mrs. Fletcher was born of English parents, and in the largest English county. We remember to have heard more than one Englishman assert that they would rather have seen Mrs. Fletcher in a box at a theatre than have seen Mrs. Siddons on the stage of the same theatre. She was a Whig, and long a widow. She married for love of what marriage is said seldom to give—liberty. Her husband, Archibald Fletcher, an advocate in Edinburgh, was Horne-Tooke-and-Hardy mad; and she, "a young girl—as beautiful as a Gunning, and something more—married the old advocate for his love of liberty and Parson Horne. She was a Whig of the *Edinburgh Review* school to the last moment of her life; and she was old when she died, in her eighty-ninth year. Her delight at seeing Kossuth when past eighty, and travelling far to see him, was something wonderful. One of her daughters is the Mrs. Davy of Lockhart's "Life of Scott," and one of her sons Angus Fletcher, the sculptor, favourably known by his bust in marble of Mrs. Hemans. Oddly enough, warm Whig as she was, she lived next door, in Castle-street, Edinburgh, to Sir Walter Scott; and disliked Scott so much for his Toryism that she would never meet him. She refused to accept—no common offer—the first cast of Chantrey's exquisite bust of Sir Walter Scott—a compliment paid her by Allan Cunningham when the features of Scott were warm from the hand of Chantrey; but glorified in the poet of Koscisko and "the Pleasures of Hope." Campbell gloried in her.

Mr. Whitworth, the far-famed machinist, is engaged in constructing a monster printing-machine for the *Times*. Wonders unknown before in the rapidity of rolling off impressions will now be performed in the daily newspaper world. It is said that between twenty and twenty-five thousand an hour will be turned off from this Leviathan of the press. While Mr. Whitworth is doing all this for Mr. Walter, he is making, we are glad to learn, a similar machine for the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, another daily paper, exceeding, we observe (from an independent accountant's statement), the circulation of all the other newspapers put together, including the *Manchester Guardian*.

We are sorry to observe the death of Thomas Campbell, the sculptor, better known at Rome than in London. His only public statue in London is the bronze statue of Lord George Bentinck in Cavendish-square—not, to our thinking, the best example of his art. He found more favour with Scottish noblemen than with the Royal Academy. The best female busts are those of Lady Doro and the late Mrs. Labouchere. But the work by which he will be remembered hereafter is the marble statue at Chatsworth of the Princess Pauline Borghese. We have heard the late Duke of Devonshire say that the Princess sat repeatedly to him for the bust, and gave him casts of her hand, foot, and nose. Campbell was altogether fourteen years over this fine statue.

The only wonder in literature is the completion, by Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, of the concluding volume of his not entertaining but most useful literary anecdotes. Mr. Nichols is past eighty: he is the son of Nichols who called Johnson friend, and the father of the Mr. John Gough Nichols whose research and learning have done so much towards the true understanding of English history.

The able author of the "Lives of the Judges" has been this week before the Judges as a mortgagee to a large amount (£7000) on a bankrupt property. Another mortgagee of a later date steps in, and living Judges are to decide the claim (a most honourable claim) of the author of the "Lives of the dead Judges." Should the living Judges give judgment against the biographer of the dead Judges they need not fear the terrors of death. Mr. Foss, should he outlive them, will pronounce judgment with a kindred impartiality.

The Master of the Rolls (a Romilly)—intrusted with the selection and publication, at the public expense, of works hitherto not in print illustrative of mediæval English history—has just put forth two very handsome octavo volumes—the first issue from the Rolls—and, as they are done well, has, we are happy to think, in addition, put a remarkably low price upon them—a price from which the public can gain so much, and the public exchequer what it asks for—nothing. What the Row would ask a guinea for the Rolls house asks eight shillings and sixpence.

A so-called portrait of a King of Sweden sold t'other day at Miss Dawkins's sale, at Richmond, has turned out to be neither Gustavus Adolphus nor King Charles XII., but a most curious portrait, and a good one, of King James II. By the way, we may here record the very general satisfaction that is felt at the recovery (only this week) of Lord Suffolk's pictures. The robbery took place more than a year ago.

An original autograph MS. of a play by Middleton—the contemporary of Shakespeare—has just turned up; but a Shakespeare MS. still eludes all research. Still we have hope.

The National Gallery question has not sunk for ever. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is to take up the question with an open purse. The enlargement of the British Museum is also, we are glad to observe, a Government undertaking, and one that is not to end in a job.

BOOKS PUBLISHED FOR 1858.—Mr. Dod has just produced his new "Pictorial Dictionary and Knight-bridge." The Indian mutinies and the close of the War with Russia have been attended by so large an addition to the Order of the Bath, so many creations of other titles, and such extensive promotions in the Army and Navy, that a thorough revision has been necessary, and the edition for 1858 is consequently almost a new work from beginning to end. The casualties and deaths by disease have led to many minute changes: the alterations by the dissolution of Parliament, the civil service and political changes, and the various new creations, are fully noted. The work is remarkable for particulars of individuals hitherto but briefly noticed, and records of the latest facts to the close of the year 1857.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL NEILL is thus described in a letter to the papers:—"He was riding through a narrow street urging on the troops, when he halted for a moment under a portico to listen to the shout of the 18th Highlanders, as they gained the Residency. At this moment an officer passed by, faint with his exertions. Neill pulled out a flask and handed it to him. While he was thus engaged a cannon ball came over from the portico discharged his matchlock into the gallant hero's skull; he fell dead at once—the most daring, dashing, spirit in the army."

A MONSTER CAFE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* gives some details of the monster café on the Temple Boulevard, capable of accommodating 12,000 frequenters:—"There are, on the ground floor, twenty-four broad billiard-tables. I was asked to be eyewitness of the fact, and the performances thereon, and I must confess that I saw nothing that gives a better idea of the immensity of the locale and the din of ivory balls so much as at the great quadrangular hall at Salterre, Bradford, where Titus Salt keeps 1000 powerlooms at work, all weaving alpaca stuffs by steam, and all going as by clockwork under one glass roof. The difference was, they worked without clamour, while the noise of 'carombole' and its jargon formed a wild uproar."

## THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

WE gave last week such intelligence of the progress of the Prince and Princess Frederick of Prussia on their line of route to Berlin as had reached us from the Continent. In order, however, to give a connected narrative of the movements of the Royal couple, we resume the description from the point of their leaving the British shore.

The Royal squadron proceeded no further than the Nore on the night of Tuesday week. On the following morning it started for Antwerp. At half-past two o'clock a telegraphic message announced to the anxiously-expecting people of Antwerp that the Royal squadron had arrived at Flushing at eleven, and would probably enter the port of Antwerp between three and four. The news quickly spread through the town. Crowds gathered upon the streets, and the quays were filled from end to end with people. The Cuirassiers appeared on their stout Flemish steeds, and a regiment of Chasseurs and soldiers of the line marched on the quays. By a few simple manœuvres, executed with precision, they soon succeeded in clearing an open space on the landing-wharf, and covering it with carpets brilliant in colour and elegant in design. The Ministers, Consuls, and civil and military functionaries, all wearing their richest uniforms, now began to assemble, and as each when he arrived was admitted to the carpeted space, that little oasis ere long presented a splendid appearance. The effect of the spectacle was still further heightened by the arrival of the King of the Belgians, the Prince, and a brilliant staff of officers. His Majesty wore a military uniform, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The *Victoria and Albert*, with the Prussian flag at the main and the union-jack at the fore, and decorated in the most tasteful manner, moved slowly up amidst the shouts of the spectators. Shortly afterwards the King of the Belgians proceeded on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and, after exchanging affectionate greetings with the young Prince and Princess, gave them a hearty welcome to his dominions. A few minutes were spent in receiving the parting homage of the officers of the ship, and the last word having been spoken, the Princess Royal was conducted by the King down the ladder to an elegant twelve-oared boat, painted white and gold. Prince Frederick William followed, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance were landed in the boats belonging to the Royal yacht. The moment that the Princess left the side of the *Victoria and Albert*, the crew, officers and men, mounted the paddle-boxes, and gave three such cheers as probably the good people of Antwerp never heard before.

The Princess Royal was handed on shore and conducted to the carriage by the King, her august husband following between the two Belgian Princes. She conversed with the King in a cheerful, lively manner. All the Royal party, with the exception of the Comte de Flandre, entered one carriage, drawn by four beautiful bays. The Prince and Princess simply drove through the streets to the railway station: flags, crowds of spectators, and hearty cheers marked their progress, and at the station they were received by a regiment of Rifles, their band playing "God Save the Queen." In a few more minutes they were rolling along in a special train to Brussels. In the evening the *Fairy* treated the townspeople to a display of fireworks, which had a very brilliant effect, and gave great delight to the crowds assembled on the quays.

The arrival at Brussels, intended to have been about noon, was, of course, later; it was six when the train got in. King Leopold at once took his guests to the palace, where there was shortly after a dinner, confined to the chief Ministers and the Royal personages, and later a state ball.

The Royal pair set off again on their journey at eight o'clock on Thursday morning, and the first ceremony of this day's progress was the presentation of an address of welcome at Herbesthal, which is the first town of Prussia through which the Royal pair passed.

Going on, the train, at half-past twelve, reached Aix-la-Chapelle, where the welcome was most enthusiastic. The public buildings were gaily dressed in evergreens, flags were suspended in the streets, and, where flags were too expensive, the inhabitants, according to a Continental custom, hung out hearth-rugs, or a piece of gay carpeting. The British Ambassador, Lord Bloomfield, here met the bride and bridegroom, having left Berlin for the purpose. Immediately upon arrival the Prince and Princess partook of luncheon at the Presidential Offices, and afterwards visited the lions of Aix-la-Chapelle, among which, of course, the Cathedral of Charlemagne occupies the foremost place.

Train was then again taken, and at six o'clock in the evening the Royal pair were at Cologne. Here they were received at the railway terminus by Prussian officials specially deputed for the purpose, and also by a brilliant throng. The cheers were vigorous, and addresses were presented and responded to. The cathedral was splendidly illuminated—red outside and white in; and the effect is described as magical. A batch of handsome bridal gifts here awaited the Royal pair, sent from the various guilds of the town.

From the terminus the Royal cortège passed through the illuminated streets, first, to the Cathedral. The exterior of the Cathedral—this gigantic forest of buttresses and arches, adorned with the most exquisite carvings in stone—had been illuminated all round with red fires, and it is only he who has seen this uncompleted but incomparable edifice that can form even a faint idea of the picturesque effect. Imagines this greatest and finest work of Gothic architecture to consist, instead of stone, of red-hot iron. Even the brilliant sparks which issue from iron in that state were not wanting here, fire-wheels and fountains having been placed at different appropriate points of the building. At the same time the interior had likewise been lighted by the red fires, which gleamed in through the painted windows, and thus produced an effect altogether beyond description. From this scene of magnificence the bride and bridegroom had to return to listen to more addresses and speeches. The evening was wound up by a grand concert and ball. At the former the performers were the famous Cologne Choir Union, most properly assisted, however, on this occasion by a reinforcement of ladies. The ball was opened by their Royal Highnesses. The quadrille was composed of the Duke of Brabant dancing with the Princess Frederick William, and Prince Frederick William dancing with the Princess de Ligne.

Journeing was resumed again at an early hour on Friday, and no lengthened stop made till the train arrived at Herne Bochum, at which station, as being the frontier of the province of Westphalia, the General in command of the troops presented himself to pay his respects. In Hanover a short visit of a couple of hours was made to the Hanoverian Court; in Oschersleben, which stands on the confines of the province of Saxony, another greeting was offered the young couple by the military and civil authorities of that province, and it was nearly eleven o'clock before the train arrived at Magdeburg, where halt was made for the night. Magdeburg was brilliantly illuminated, and on the following morning (Saturday) a wedding present was offered by the town. This consisted of a silver model of the market-place equestrian statue of the Emperor Otto I., the founder of Magdeburg, and who married an English Princess, Editha. The model weighs about half a hundredweight, and cost about 5000 thalers (£750).

Magdeburg was left about noon on Saturday, and the Royal train arrived at Potsdam, "the town of many palaces," at twenty-five minutes past three, the locomotive highly adorned with wreaths of evergreens, and the boiler bearing the words, "Willkommen in Preussen." Another minute and the Princess was handed out of the State carriage by Prince Frederick William, and received by the Prince of Prussia most affectionately. Prince Albrecht and his son were present, and listened, with the other Royal Princes, to express their welcome to their young relative; and the Royal party then retired into the waiting saloon to receive addresses and presentations. The preparations made here to welcome the illustrious guests were of the most extensive kind. In addition to the thousands of human beings that were awaiting the arrival of the long-expected train were 500 individuals of a species that seldom figures in a Royal pageant—and these were the Royal swans, that usually disport on the waters of the Havel, and on this occasion had been bribed by plentiful handfuls of grain to remain in the neighbourhood of the bridge over which the procession passed. At night the town was illuminated, and there was a gala performance at the theatre.

The Prince and Princess arrived at Sans Souci on Sunday.

## THE STATE ENTRY INTO BERLIN.

The public entry of the Prince and Princess into Berlin on Monday took place under the best auspices. The weather was excellent, and the reception most enthusiastic. The enormous mass of the people from an early hour flocked to the line of procession, and filled the whole space from the Brandenburg-gate up to the State Palace—a length of one mile and a half, and nearly 200 feet wide. To describe the ornamental display which the houses on this road presented during the passage of the cortège is impossible, from the unwieldy mass of objects of interest, and their almost inexhaustible variety. The festival arrangements began at what is called "The Little Star" in the

Park, called "Thiergarten," about half a mile outside the Brandenburg-gate. This octagonal space was brilliantly decorated with wreaths and garlands of both flowers, making a strange impression in the midst of the wintry landscape, and with English and Prussian flags. The next point of interest, the colossal and classic gate of Brandenburg, likewise decorated with English and Prussian arms and flags, and other emblems of the international alliance, presented in gigantic letters the words "Welcome to the Royal Couple." The entrance to the street Unter den Linden was decorated with twelve Venetian masts, united to a kind of triumphal arch, the top of which was formed by an enormous crown, surmounted by an eagle. On the masts were fixed the arms and colours of the different districts of the metropolis, which is, in fact, a conglomeration of what were originally five different cities. Each crossing of the Unter den Linden was similarly decorated, one with masts, the other with obelisks; a third with niches on pedestals, inscribed with the names of victories; a fourth with groups of statuary, and so on. But the most splendid part of the line of entry began at the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, at the eastern end of Unter den Linden, where the quadruple row of trees ceases, and where a series of open squares, surrounded by public buildings, begins. A double row of Venetian masts, containing about forty on either side, each distant fifty feet from the other, formed a broad avenue leading up to one of the portals of the State Palace by which the perspective of Unter den Linden is terminated. These masts were all joined to each other by festoons, and it is difficult to give an idea of the imposing aspect of the whole. Most of the houses on the road were splendidly decorated with flags, carpets, pictures, and whatever the cost and taste of the Berliners had been able to invent. The procession was headed by the postillions of the city, all mounted, and in their uniform, with orange collars, lacquered hats, and top-boots, lustily blowing away on their horns, amidst great cheering of the people. Then came the various trades, guilds, public and official corporations and bodies of Berlin, each with its distinguished emblems. The passage of this body of about 50,000 men occupied a space of time of nearly three hours.

The reception of the Royal couple by the people was everything they could wish for; and when the National Anthem of Great Britain was struck up by the numerous bands of the Guilds, as the Royal cortège passed along the people behind joined in it, singing a German hymn, composed to this tune, and hurraing and waving of hats and handkerchiefs—which homage our little Princess gracefully, and without any seeming fatigue, continued to acknowledge by bowing right and left.

One correspondent states that the people at one portion of the route threw flowers into the carriage as the Princess passed before them, for which she bowed her smiling acknowledgments; but a tolerably substantial nosegay flew in at the window and struck her in the face. The well-meaning donor stood aghast at the *contretemps*, till the hearty good-nature of the Princess manifested itself in unconstrained laughter at the concussion, in which Prince Frederick William joined.

In the evening the city was illuminated with great brilliancy, many of the decorations being in exquisite taste.

THE MARRIAGE TREATY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The treaty, signed on the 18th December, 1857, between her Majesty and the King of Prussia, for the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William, has just been printed for Parliament. It provides that the expenses of their joint establishment shall be defrayed out of the appanage of the Prince, which is fixed by the King at 92,000 thalers a year; the Queen gives her daughter a marriage portion of £40,000, the interest of which is to be paid to their Royal Highnesses jointly, and in the event of the decease of either, to the survivor for life, and to their children or next of kin. The annual sum of £2000 is to be paid in quarterly instalments by her Britannic Majesty for the sole and separate use of the Princess, who cannot alienate, mortgage, or receive it by anticipation. On the other hand, the King of Prussia secures her a jointure of 30,000 thalers in case of widowhood, or of 40,000 thalers if the Prince should die when immediate successor to the throne.

## THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

WE resume our illustrations of this magnificent event with the scene of the illustrious bride and bridegroom leaving Buckingham Palace, escorted by a squadron of Life Guards, at a quarter to five, for the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. Just previous to the Royal carriage passing through the Palace gate, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took leave of the Prince and Princess at the carriage window. The route from the Palace to the station was densely thronged with spectators, who everywhere received the illustrious pair with loyal enthusiasm.

The illustration upon page 161 shows the Departure of the Royal pair on Tuesday week, with the cavalcade just about to pass through Temple-bar: it consisted of a detachment of Life Guards, then an open carriage and four, containing the Prince and Princess Frederick William, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales; a second carriage, in which rode the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Alfred; and four other carriages, containing the suites of the Royal party. A detachment of the Life Guards brought up the rear. The display of flags, especially on each side of the Bar, was very numerous; and the enthusiasm of the crowd was only saddened with the thought of parting.

For once Temple-bar appeared to advantage. Up the sides ran clusters of the national flags of the two countries, flanked by shields on which were emblazoned the arms of the Royal houses of England and Prussia. Over the gate were medallions of the Prince and Princess surmounting the legends "God speed you," and "Farewell." Wreaths of laurel ran about these, and round the upper semicircle of the arch was arranged a trophy of national flags. Over all floated "St. George's banner, broad and gay."

The pair of Engravings upon page 161 show the Arrival of the Prince and Princess at Gravesend; and the scene upon the pier immediately preceding their embarkation. The pier was all that could be wished, and the officials of Gravesend, with most loyal zeal and admirable taste, had done their utmost to adorn it. It was carpeted with red cloth along the path actually reserved for the procession, and had sloping rows of seats on each side. The walls were hung with white banners, having alternately the initials of the bride and bridegroom in gold and black and long garlands of evergreens, intermixed with artificial flowers, which varied the effect in the most light and graceful manner. Every point of the roof from which bunting could be hung or draped was charged with parti-coloured banners of all peoples and nations, the effect of which, in contrast with the red and white groundwork, was very brilliant. At the end a broad banner, in which was worked the simple word "Adieu" in variegated flowers, stretched quite across the pier—the opening towards the river being closed in with scarlet draperies. The whole of the street decorations of the town, as well as of the pier, were tastefully carried out by Mr. A. Dillon, of No 408, Strand, London.

The reception at Gravesend, and the embarkation of the Royal pair, were fully described in our Journal of last week. The Mayor of Gravesend has since issued the following notification, which he has received in approbation of the entire arrangements:—

The Mayor has great satisfaction in communicating to his fellow-townsmen the following letters from the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent:—

"Whitehall, 3rd Feb., 1858."

"Sir,—I have much satisfaction in informing you that I have received the Queen's commands to convey to you the expression of her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the arrangements which were made on the occasion of the embarkation of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, at Gravesend, yesterday. The gratifying proofs of affectionate loyalty, and the beautiful decoration of the town, have been brought especially under her Majesty's notice."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,"

"G. GREY."

"The Mayor of Gravesend."

"On Board the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*, at Sea, Feb. 3rd, 1858."

"Sir,—I have received their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia's commands to express their regret that the limited time their Royal Highnesses were enabled to stay at Gravesend yesterday (on account of the tide) prevented the reading the address which the Town and Corporation of Gravesend were good enough to prepare; and the same cause prevented my having an opportunity of presenting you to their Royal Highnesses. The great demonstration of loyalty in the town of Gravesend was gratifying to their Royal Highnesses. I shall be obliged to you, Mr. Mayor, to be good enough to communicate the above to the Corporation and Town of Gravesend."

"I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,"

"The Mayor of Gravesend."

"SYDNEY."



## T H E R O Y A L D E P A R T U R E .



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM AT THE TERRACE PIER, GRAVESEND.

The scene here represented was the most beautiful feature in the day's proceedings—the most charming that we had hitherto seen in any pageant of the kind was yet to come. Upwards of fifty young ladies, of ages varying from twelve to seventeen years, were speedily ranged upon the platform in two extending rows to the landing-place.

They were all clad in white, with light blue mantillas, the head of each being decorated with a pretty wreath of jasmine, and each holding a basket of flowers. It would be impossible to speak too highly of the simple beauty of this novel procession. It was a most graceful parting compliment to the young bride thus to assemble the youth

and grace of the district to strew her path with flowers and bid her an affectionate farewell. The fair commander of this juvenile band was Miss Troughton, daughter of the Mayor; and this young lady held a splendid bouquet, which she was to present to the Princess Royal.



DEPARTURE OF THE BRIDAL PAIR FROM GRAVESEND.—THE PROCESSION ON THE PIER: GIRLS STREWING FLOWERS.



PRESENTS FOR THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM

SOME of the presents, which we this week engrave, are of so peculiar a beauty that they were conspicuous amongst many. One, a present from the Marchioness of Breadalbane, is a hand-glass, the frame of which is of pure gold, set with Scotch pearls of great beauty, and bearing the reversed cipher and coronet of the Princess. The handle is of a single cairngorm; and, as a reminiscence of Scotland, the taste which dictated such a present is unquestionably good. The Marquis, the Lord Chamberlain, gave the bride a very handsome taper-stand, of various rare stones found upon his estate; two figures, in massive gold, of Hymen and Cupid, on each side of an altar in the centre, forming the receptacle for the taper.

A third consists of that which was described truly by the *Times* as "the most fairy-like opera-glass that was ever seen." It is of white enamel upon pure gold, with festoons of brilliants upon the upper and lower rims. In the centre of the tubes the cipher of the Princess



OPERA-GLASS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM BY THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

with her coronet, is enamelled upon one side, whilst the reverse bears the eagle of Prussia, surrounded by very elaborate and chaste ornament. This was the present of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The opera-glass, taper-stand, and hand-glass have been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of 150, New Bond-street, and are very high-class specimens of English work, especially the opera-glass.

A superb pincushion for the bridal toilet was one of the articles presented to the Princess Frederick William by the Mayor and members of the Corporation of Birmingham.

This toilet-pincushion—manufactured by Kirby, Beard, and Co., pin and needle manufacturers, London and Birmingham—is of novel design, consisting of an elliptical cushion covered with green velvet, trimmed with gold cord, and mounted upon a gilt spindle, which revolves in an elaborately-carved and polished brown English oak frame. The latter consists of two standards, each bearing a vase of flowers on the top: the oval wreath, within which the cushion revolves, is composed of oak leaves and acorns, surmounted by a Royal



HAND-GLASS PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM BY THE MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.

crown. Silver plate bearing the arms of Prussia is inserted under the centre of the wreath. The cushion was well supplied with pins of various sizes.

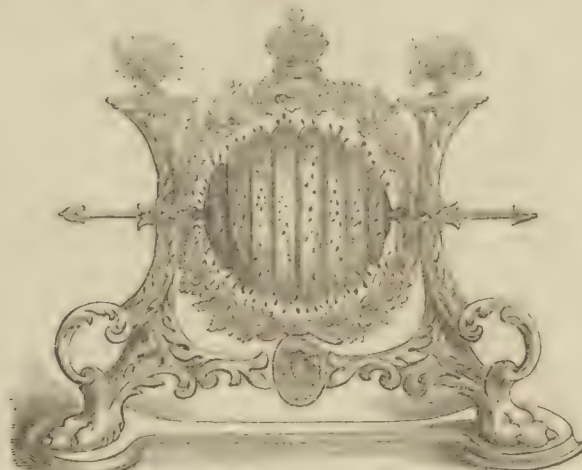
THE NUPTIAL MEDAL.

THE medal in commemoration of the nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, which we engraved in our last impression, is a work of art highly creditable to

Mr. L. C. Wyon, who executed the dies: the excellence of the portrait is due to the numerous sittings with which he was honoured by the Princess. For the production of this medal we are entirely indebted to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of 150, New Bond-street, who have had it struck in gold, silver, and bronze. We understand that her Majesty has commanded a large number of these medals to be struck in the precious metals. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell have also produced miniature medals of the work (with the portraits separate) of equal merit, and by the same artist.

CANDELABRA AND ALTAR PLATE OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

THE Palace of St. James and the Chapel Royal, as fitted for the Royal marriage, are now open to the public by tickets, so that a very



ORNAMENTAL TOILET-PINCUSHION PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

large number of persons will have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the taste displayed in the decorative preparations for the recent ceremony. The upper end of the chapel, round the haut pas and altar, and all the walls are hung with the richest crimson silk velvet, with a deep and massive bullion fringe, the effect of which was shown by the window which had been added. The altar is draped in the same style, and a semicircular communion-rail runs round the whole. The communion-table was heightened to bear the gold plate, which shows gorgeously upon the crimson velvet. The plate here is most massive, though not, as generally supposed, of the service presented by Charles I: one noble flagon of this set, however, still remains. The rest of the service, including the noble and lofty candelabra and the large salver of the Last Supper, is mostly of the time of Anne and the first George. It includes a massive gold service of Anne's reign—the only one of the kind in the possession of the Crown. By-the-way, on referring to the accounts of the expenses of the fittings of the Chapel and Palace for the marriage of her Majesty in 1840, we find that they amounted to £9226.



THE COMMUNION PLATE IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.







*NEW MUSIC, &c.*

VE OUR PRINCE and BRIDE.—

with metallic plate, and all the recent improvements, by a first-rate maker, can be used a few months, and cost double the amount. To be seen at R. GREEN and CO.'s, Upholsterers, 204, Oxford-street West.

**SYDENHAM** is the **GRAND GALLERY** of **PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION**—Art, Science, and Manufacture are its tributaries. The **Sydenham Top-coat** of best Waterproof, Beaver, &c.; the **Sydenham Trousers**, of West of England Bookbinding, 17s. 6d.; and **Vest to match**, 8s. 6d., are the most perfect contrivances of that branch of mechanical skill. **Sole Makers, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 21, Ludgate-Hill. Patterns, &c., sent free.**

**IMPORTANT.—YOUNG'S CORN and**  
**UNION PLASTERS** are the best ever invented. Observe the  
 Name and Address printed on the label, without which none are  
 genuine. May be had of all chemists; is per box, or thirteen stamps.  
 Address H. Young, 1, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C.—  
 Beware of imitations.











## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE young Parliament seems inclined to vindicate its pretensions to youth by living fast. As much animated discussion, and as much interest, have been comprehended in the short week since its re-assembling, as, judiciously spread out, would have lasted till Easter. First impressions are invariably deceitful, and for a brief space one had an idea that there was once more an Opposition; that is, an Opposition which divides regularly against the Minister, and is ready to be sent for to Windsor. The leaders of that counter-irritant to the stagnation of the Treasury bench were so brisk and so buoyant that really there was a supposition that they had a policy; but after all, as usual, they appear to be only pregnant of speeches. That being so, it was not a little hard on Mr. Disraeli that he was manoeuvred out of that oration which was to have been discharged simultaneously with that of Lord Derby on the first evening of the renewed sitting. A gentleman who has been defrauded of the delivery of a set speech is generally as little in that frame of mind which tends to sympathy with his fellow-creatures as can well be conceived; and it may be supposed that Mr. Disraeli exhibited no signs of exemption from that infirmity of the devotees of organised talk. He bounced about, emitting sparks and explosions like a cracker, and frisked through five bitter and cutting speech-lings like an oratorical will-o'-the-wisp, enacting the character so thoroughly as absolutely to mislead himself into a monsoon in the desert, and nearly into a sandstorm in the Indian Ocean. As far as one can judge, a good deal of his Parliamentary tactics are directed to the conservation of the orders and rules of the House, probably because, at present, he has not made up his mind what else there is to conserve. Nevertheless, he obtained something like a triumph by excluding Lord Canning from the vote of thanks of the House, except in so far as the services of the Governor-General were recognised in connection with a due supply of bullock-carts for the troops at Calcutta. Perhaps, however, bullock-carts were, and still are, a good deal more *ad rem* in the arrangement of Indian affairs than the most magnificent abstract policy that ever was conceived by Warren Hastings or Wellesley. It depends a good deal on bullock-carts whether we shall ever have any occasion to legislate for India; or to sacrifice Mr. Mangles and Colonel Sykes. Talking of sacrifices, one ought to notice the reappearance of Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson: with them all the notable members of the last Parliament who were sacrificed because they could not see much difference between Sir John Bowring and Commissioner Yeh, with the exception of Mr. Cobden, have now been reinstated by penitential constituencies.

In the somewhat feverish debates which have characterised the early days of this Session we have missed the eager intervention of Mr. Gladstone's voice: he has not been seen in his accustomed seat; and up to the present time Sir James Graham's place also knows him not. Criticism has, once in a way, proved a mortal weapon in the hands of a reviewer; and if, by parity of effect, speeches could kill, the Emperor of the French might reasonably be expected to succumb to the withering eloquence of the member for Sheffield. There is something of the inspiration of the Pythoness about Mr. Roebuck when he is delivering those trenchant denunciations which ring so clearly on the ears, and go so direct to the sensations of his listeners. Saving that there is here and there a failure in taste by the introduction of some phrase which might be spared, and an occasional lowering of tone for the sake of antithesis, the speeches of the member for Sheffield on the refugee question are masterpieces in their way. Every word is a dagger, but a dagger used with skill, and pointed at the very heart of the argument. And yet, with all their power, and all their directness of appeal to the feeling of the moment, when those speeches have ceased to tingle in our ears and to stir our blood, the impression most abiding which they leave is a wish that they had never been spoken.

A very singular, not to say instructive, illustration of the present condition of the House of Commons has been this debate on the refugee question. In the first place, like misery, it has brought into collocation of opinion and neighbourhood of sentiment the most discordant personages. Conceive Mr. Warren, in the first really good speech he has made since he obtained a seat in Parliament, being cheered for his liberal arguments and his assertion of the free spirit of our Constitution by the lusty voices of the gentlemen who congregate about the bench which custom has devoted to the Manchester party; and where, in truth, may now be seen some of the finest specimens of well-grown, well-fed British freedom as could be found anywhere in her Majesty's dominions. Then imagine the few, the very few, debaters on the Government side being taken upheartily by Mr. Bentinck; and cheered mildly, as his manner is, but earnestly and affectionately, by Mr. Napier. Imagine Lord John Russell standing, with his arms folded, within a yard of the back of Lord Palmerston's head, declaring in measured tones, which would be solemn if it were possible, that his ancient friend has nothing left of that spirit of the old Barons within him which caused those mythical persons to stand fast in the old ways of that English law which Lord John's friends and associates are every day doing their best—but that's not much—to knock down, grind to powder, and dissipate to their primordial dust; and, moreover, that he will not consent to be humiliated in the face of Europe by voting for changing a misdemeanour into a felony. But Lord John made a most telling speech nevertheless, and in a style somewhat new to him, for all but the peroration was gone through with the tact and skill of an accomplished "raconteur" telling a story of great and sustained interest. Then what an odd idea it gives one to see Mr. Disraeli eagerly jump up to supply the deficiencies of Lord Palmerston's Solicitor-General's attempt to reply to Lord John, and argue the question from four distinct points of view, two of them giving the most crushing answer to the speeches of the opponents of the bill, and the other two consisting of the most rasping and caustic condemnation of the whole course taken by the Government in the matter, and ending with a promise to vote for the first reading of the bill; and a threat that he would very probably do his best to smash it on the second reading. In short, the whole business was a game of Parliamentary blindman's-buff, in which everybody was for ever gyrating in darkness over a very uncertain area, and constantly finding himself the victim of the oddest combinations and of the most extraordinary contact. It was a genuine specimen of that curious political art to the promotion of which Lord Palmerston has of late contributed more than any man who ever lived—namely, the art of having all the arguments on one side, and all the votes on the other. But what is to be expected of a Ministry which, in the House of Commons, possesses in the shape of talking power exactly one debater and a half?

CARDINAL WISEMAN, in a pastoral letter, announces the appointment of a Jubilee by the Pope. The Cardinal refers in feeling terms to the religious events which have taken place in India, especially to the massacre of Catholic priests. He denounces the attempts to promote Protestant missions in India by legislative aid. In addition to the recent attack on the Emperor, he strongly reprobates what he designates "the numerous attempts and reckless conspiracies of the foes to all sound order and religious principle."

## BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

TAKEN as a whole, the Exhibition of Works of British Artists at the British Institution, which opened on Monday, is a decided improvement upon the average which have preceded it. If there are fewer works startling us with extraordinary and ambitious effects, there are also fewer ranging below the level of mediocrity; there are, on the other hand, more in which purpose is honestly displayed, and that purpose industriously and legitimately carried out. One remarkable circumstance is the comparative paucity of attempts of avowed pre-Raphaelitism; indeed, we only recollect two which struck us as coming within that denomination, and these, having referred to them, we will dismiss before proceeding further with our survey. No. 52, "The Voice of Mercy," by Mr. G. D. Leslie, is a small, solemn-looking composition, which we do not pretend to understand the rights of, comprising two female figures, the one carrying aloft a long pointed sword, whilst the other holds a greyhound in leash. No. 373, "The Lady of Shalott," by Mr. W. Maw Egley, illustrates a passage in Tennyson's poem, in which the vision of her knight lover appears to the recluse lady, "flushed into the crystal mirror" which hangs in her apartment. The opportunities for brilliant colouring, and minute realisation of detail, which the subject so evidently affords, have been turned to advantage by the artist.

Turning now to more ordinary matter, we will notice some of the works which most struck us on our first visit to the gallery. Mr. Niemann occupies the post of honour over the chimney-piece in the north room with his finely-coloured picture (No. 22), "The Leviathan," at Millwall. The once unwieldy monster of the deep is represented under a pitch-dark sky, pierced only by the glow of the distant fires in the building-yard, and a solitary, fitful, sidelong ray from the moon, which itself is hidden behind an impenetrable cloud. A poetic treatment is thus attempted of purely matter-of-fact materials, and with considerable success. Equally poetic, but in a different vein of poetry, is another fine scene on Father Thames, by Mr. H. Dawson, which hangs in the south room. "The New Houses of Parliament, Westminster," may be assumed to represent the legislative wisdom and the art-talent of the country, as "The Leviathan" does its engineering skill and commercial enterprise. But Mr. Dawson's picture is of a brighter complexion than Mr. Niemann's. He has chosen the after part of a fine day in early spring, when the sun, whose golden panoply still triumphs through a slight seasonable fog, is on the decline towards setting, its broad rays reflected on the broad surface of the busy river. In the selection of his point of view, from the Lambeth side, a little south of Westminster-bridge, Mr. Dawson evinces a happy eye for the picturesque; and never has Sir Charles Barry's vast and gorgeous structure been exhibited on paper or canvas to more advantage than in this picture—looming through the mist, in proud supremacy over the straggling old bridge, but harmonising in architectural fraternity with the towers of the venerable Abbey. The barges and country craft moored to the shore, and the steamers sending up the stream, sufficiently illustrate the active, industrial character of river life, without being overdone. The whole is very carefully painted, with a free brush, in a cool tone, the truth of which every denizen of the great metropolis will recognise at a glance.

Sir E. Landseer delights us with two charming specimens of his genial and genuine pencil. No. 4, a scene in the study of the great novelist and poet at Abbotots—a reminiscence of a visit paid by the artist, as recorded in his journal; and No. 28, "The Two Dogs," after Burns' well-known lines. The latter is a small canvas, of which not an inch has been wasted. The heads of the patrician Newfoundland, and the "ploughman's collie," are given in proportions as large as life, and are brimful of character—the former suave in temperament as he is smooth and soft in coat; the latter eager, anxious, snappish, as farm-bred dogs will be. But, being both of a colour (black), this distinctiveness of character is not so striking at first, and the picture would, perhaps, be improved by giving the collie a dash of iron-grey or tan. Near at hand Mr. Armfield exhibits "A Corner of the Market, London" (No. 46), a clever animal piece, including dogs of various breeds, pigeons, &c., and a few odds and ends of vegetable produce.

Mr. Pyne's large picture (47), "Carnarvon Castle—Approaching Storm," is delicately finished; but the prevailing tone too pale and glary, to which the patches of pink and blue in the centre serve questionably as a focus.

Mr. D. Roberts's two grand landscapes (22), "Tyne" and "Sidon," if a little sketchy in execution in parts, exhibit an appreciative classic character, and a glorious Oriental atmosphere, which no living artist in his line can surpass.

Mr. L. Hazle has two of his ingenious set pieces, in which all the materials, being of the artist's own selection and disposition, are elaborated and finished as a labour of love. The one (56) represents "Peter Bull arranging his Model"—a fine vase of flowers; the other (54) "The Visit to the Studio"—an elderly cognoscenti, with his daughter, scrutinising the merits of a picture on the easel, which the artist, with the usual professional volubility, descants upon for their advantage.

Mr. E. Goodall paints so little, and so well, that we could have wished he had on the present occasion a more worthy subject for his pencil than the penny-a-lining myth of "Highland Jessie," which went the round of the papers some months ago, and has since turned the heads of, and been turned to account by, half the professional poets and composers of the day. Nevertheless, there is some fine feeling and admirable study in the picture entitled (70) "The Campbells are Coming: Lucknow, September, 1857." The figure of the imaginary Jessie eagerly stretching over the ruined embrasure, as she listens to the distant notes of the bagpipes, is grandly conceived, and, pictorially, a worthy pendant to the famed "Maid of Saragossa;" the other figures, though showing less action, are in good keeping with the monotonous and anxious duties of a beleaguered post. Immediately opposite Mr. Goodall's picture is a large historical work by Mr. J. Gilbert (167), perhaps the most important that he has yet produced. It represents an incident in the youth of Teniers, the artist, when one day the great Rubens dropped in upon him in his studio, and, taking his pencil, gave some master-touches to the picture he had just commenced, instructing him, as he went on, in the principles on which he wrought. The quiet dignity and air of superiority of the prince of colourists; the eager admiration of the young aspirant, who stands behind his chair; and the calmer pride and satisfaction displayed in the features of the other members of the household, constitute a justly-graduated train of interest. We need hardly add that the colouring is rich, solid, and well composed; and that the finish of the various accessories—fruit, glass, and quaint ornamental furniture—leaves nothing to be desired. Indeed, so substantial and unquestionable is the success of the picture in the last-named respects, that it is by no means imperilled by its close proximity to one of the most gorgeous canvases that ever came from the hand of Mr. Laue. Here the "Peacock at Home" (152), with his bright-spangled tail half developed in easy nonchalant style across the picture, is almost eclipsed by the wealth of colour bestowed upon the gold antique flagon, the nautilus cup, and the luscious fruit which tempt the eye and almost sate the palate—the mind's palate—in the foreground.

Mr. Ansdell produces a landscape and cattle piece which shows that he has not passed unobservedly through the Spanish peninsula, and that the suggestive talent of Rosa Bonheur has not been altogether thrown away upon him. "The Road to Seville" (183) shows us a party of market-people—some in a bullock-cart, some riding on mules—the nationality and character of bipeds and quadrupeds being alike admirably preserved; and the colour warm and more generous than marked the artist's earlier works.

To show how the example of remarkable success is never lost, and how much, therefore, art is beholden to patronage and the taste of the day for the form and favour it assumes, we point to two rather ingenious and unobtrusively amusing works by Mr. Ritchie—a comparatively new artist in which the inspiration of Frith is too apparent to be mistaken. No. 281 represents "A Winter Day in St. James's Park,"

with all the miscellaneous assemblage of skaters and sliders which frequent that favoured pool, separating the aristocracy of St. James's from the back slums of Westminster—a butcher's boy, a costermonger, a black page, a youth of the very "gent" breed, taking part in the general scramble;—on the right a too venturesome "party," who has just been "immersed" and "provisionally" rescued by the Humane Society's man A. 1; and on the opposite side a demure middle-aged gentleman shoving his elderly wife about on a sledge-chair. There is a good deal of life and character displayed in many passages of this picture, but there is also too obvious a straining to be funny, added to which the colouring is somewhat crude and cold. Where, may we ask, did the artist study the foreshortening and surface treatment of the chair so artfully disposed, lying on its back, on the right? The companion picture (419), "A Summer's Day in Hyde Park," is upon the whole, a more agreeable one, though open to many of the objections last mentioned. The characters of the various groups are more quiet and less exaggerated. A happy family basking in the shade on the shore of the Serpentine; a flirtation; and patience and mental abstraction, embodied in the person of a sad, pale, old man, in dismal threadbare mourning, angling in ten-inch water—are the principal features. Around are all the usual assemblage of carriages, horsemen, perambulators, &c.; and behind, a fine sweep of green sward to the extreme background, which is bounded by Hyde Park-gardens and Park-lane. And here we will close our first day's review of the collection.

## HIRING OF SERVANTS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I AM glad to find that the evil attending the custom of hiring servants at statutes, or "statute sessions," as they are called, has at length aroused the attention of the men of Lincolnshire. An important and influential meeting on the subject has lately been held in the city of Lincoln—a meeting which, if followed up by vigilance and decision on the part of those who have embarked in a good cause, will, I doubt not, lead under God's blessing, to results which will have a telling and lastingly beneficial effect upon the relation between master and servant, and eventually upon the community at large.

An attachment to human institutions merely because they exist and have existed for centuries betrays a blind infatuation or a callous indifference. Now, although it does not appear that, at this meeting at Lincoln, one speaker was bold enough to declare that these statutes were right, a disposition was manifested by one or two individuals to gloss over and palliate an acknowledged evil on the score of convenience, "expediency," and necessity. I would not for a moment entertain the thought that such men would say that the wrong thing was the right one, still I affirm that, to all intents and purposes, they are paying that deference to a crooked policy which is due only to a straight one. Ideas of right and wrong may be well and clearly defined in the minds of men; but they are of little use there unless developed in life and action. I am not so far a believer in the doctrine of "expediency" as to admit that it is a sound plea for the maintenance of a bad custom, thus allowing it to serve as a bar against the introduction of a better state of things. But it may be said that I am not a "practical" man, and therefore not in a position to enter the lists with the gentlemen who at the meeting at Lincoln, threw down the gauntlet, and avowed themselves the champions of "expediency," as if upon that ground, and that ground only, they were prepared to combat all the arguments and all the facts furnished by, and drawn from, the scenes of rank confusion and wild revelry which characterise the promiscuous and uncontrolled intercourse of all ages and both sexes on the annual hiring-day. Be that as it may, I see no necessity for multiplying opportunities of evil by inducing, or rather compelling, the exposure of men and women in the public market-place, in order that employers may meet them there, and after due personal inspection, but with little regard to character, proceed to strike a bargain. I confess that a sound principle will, if worked out with judgment and determination, put to shame all superficial notions of "expediency," necessity, and impracticability—that in this instance the opposition to a change resolves itself into a matter of convenience; and that a vast amount of degradation and sorrow might be prevented, were masters content to give themselves a little more trouble in this important business of hiring. Under a well-organised system this additional trouble would be only temporary, the beneficial results enduring. But why should I confine myself to the objections raised by one or two individuals, "practical" men as they consider themselves and are justly considered, when I find that the meeting was called in consequence of a "declaration" signed by about one hundred leading agriculturists and others, men of high standing in the county, a declaration which sets forth in strong and energetic terms the desirability of a change?

In this case "impracticability," as applied to any experiment yet to be tried, can only be imaginary; and "convenience" is, at the best, but a very set-off against the disgraceful, degrading realities of these "statute sessions." The very fact of the General Servants' Amelioration Society being established—a society composed of men of the highest rank and character in their several spheres—will, of itself, exercise a salutary influence over the men who are the backbone and sinews of our country, the men who form an all-important link in the chain of being, and in whose skill and strength, and toil, is laid the foundation, under the Divine blessing, of a nation's welfare. The consciousness that they are cared for by others will have a tendency to make them care for themselves. The conviction that the society's purpose is to do them good, will lead towards securing their co-operation. The interest manifested in their behalf will nurture self-respect.

The society, as a society, avowedly recognises the law of mutual dependence. Let that recognition be recognised in the house and on the farm; and mutual confidence, banding together master and servant by closer, stronger ties, will be the happy result.

Why cannot agricultural servants be engaged on the same terms as domestic servants? The limit of a year's "servitude" will, by the way, prompts the desire of change. Kindness and justice on the one hand, and awakened fidelity on the other, not to be shaken even in harvest-time. I may, indeed, well entertain the hope that the registration system, if generally adopted and acted upon, would directly tend to check loose habits on the part of servants, and place the masters upon a more equal footing as to the supply of labour. At any rate, the evil inherent in these statutes is a palpable, glaring fact. Masters themselves acknowledge it; parents mourn over it year by year; the victims themselves will admit and deplore it sooner or later.

I recommend my Lincolnshire friends to bring the matter to a fair issue. Before the next meeting takes place let the practical men of the county be invited to communicate their sentiments in writing to the chairman or secretary, Weston Cracroft Amcotts, Esq., and the Rev. Andrew Veitch Tetney, Great Grimby. Let a generous spirit, an unmistakable philanthropy, prevail, and may God defend the right!

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—A dinner is to be given to-day (Saturday) to the great African traveller on the occasion of his departure from this country for a fresh expedition into the interior of Africa. He is furnished (says the *Times*) with all requisite assistance from the Government of this country to push his discoveries to a still more successful conclusion than heretofore. A sum of £5000 has been assigned to him for the prosecution of his enterprise. He is to be accompanied by competent assistants, and, in short, everything appears to have been done which can help him on his way. Dr. Livingstone is to proceed in the first instance to the Cape of Good Hope. From that point he and his companions will be conveyed in a Government vessel to the mouth of the River Zambesi; and even there the watchfulness of the British Government over the travellers is not withdrawn. Dr. Livingstone and his companions are to be accompanied 200 miles up the river in a steam-launch, and not until they have been landed in safety at a point so far onward in the vast continent which they are about to explore will they be left to themselves. The adventurous spirit which inspires such an enterprise as this will surely meet with the heartiest sympathy in England. May Livingstone in due season return among us again to receive, in the admiration and respect of his countrymen, a due reward!

THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—A German paper states that the Cabinet of Vienna, before it published the Act for the Navigation of the Danube, had come to an agreement on the bases of an arrangement. The same paper speaks hopefully of a satisfactory conclusion to the question.

THE MONTE CRISTO NOVELS.—Judgment was given last week in this case, which has excited unusual interest in the literary world, and in which M. Maquet claimed not only to be declared co-author and co-proprietor with M. Alexandre Dumas in the production of the works produced in the name of this latter gentleman, but also to be adjudged a considerable sum of money which he claimed due to him for his literary aid. The judgment of the Court, after reconstituting the circumstances of the case, declares that Maquet cannot be considered as anything but the paid assistant of Dumas, and that as such he has no claim whatever to the authorship or proprietorship of the works published by the latter, and likewise cannot call on him to pay anything beyond what had been originally agreed on. In consequence, it declares Maquet nonsuited, and condemns him to pay the costs.

SIR ARTHUR V. DENISON.—This case is at length at an end. The Court of Arches, it will be remembered, decided in Mr. Denison's favour against the hostile judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Denison then appealed to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, who, on the 12th inst., confirmed Sir John Dodson's decision, and dismissed the appeal without costs.



## BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

By telegraphic despatches we learn that—

"The bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th of December, and was continued during the whole of the day and night.

"The assault, in three divisions, two English and one French, was given at six o'clock on the morning of the 29th. The British forces amounted to 4000; the French to 900.

"The heights within the town were in our possession by nine a.m.

"Gough's Fort was taken at two o'clock, and blown up.

"The advance within the city was but feebly contested, and the damage done to the town was very small.

"Captain Bate, of H.M. ship *Acton*, was killed.

"The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty's reply to the congratulatory address of the House on the marriage of the Princess Royal was read by the LORD CHANCELLOR.

RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—LORD LYNCHURST called attention to the addresses which have appeared in the *Moniteur* relative to the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor Napoleon. The noble and learned Lord wished to know if any correspondence between the Government of this country and that of France had taken place on the subject.—EARL GRANVILLE said that communications on the subject had taken place, and the Emperor had expressed his regret that those addresses should have been considered offensive in their tone. The communications referred to would be laid on the table.

## VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.

LORD PARNER moved an address of thanks to the army in India, and passed a glowing eulogium on its bravery and brilliant exploits. The noble Lord also proposed that the thanks of their Lordships should be given to Lord Canning, the Governor-General; to Lord Harris, Governor of Madras; to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay; to Sir J. Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab; and to Mr. Frere, Chief Commissioner of Scinde, for the various efforts made by them to put down the mutiny. The noble Lord then came to the names in the second category, the first of which was that of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. Campbell, whose deeds in India, he said, were equal to the most daring and skilful of his exploits in other parts of the world. After mentioning a number of other names entitled to special honour, he said that the thanks of their Lordships were, however, not to be confined to the parties he had mentioned, but were to be extended to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private who had taken part in the operations.

The Earl of Derby took exception to so much of the resolution as related to the "energy and ability" attributed to the Governor-General; and said that such a vote, as far as that noble Viscount was concerned, was premature while the Calcutta memorial remained unanswered. The mode in which Lord Canning had first rejected and afterwards accepted the services of the troops of Jung Bahadur, of the 84th Regiment, and of the inhabitants of Calcutta, was an example rather of vacillation and uncertainty of purpose, than of the energy and ability which the House were called upon to applaud. With other portions of the resolutions he had little or no fault to find; while, especially as regarded the services of the troops generally, and of some few civilians who had distinguished themselves by their services, it was impossible to extol their conduct too highly. With these remarks, forming to some extent a protest to these resolutions, which he was obliged unwillingly to make, he cordially concurred in their terms.

The Duke of ARGYLL, vindicating the conduct of Lord Canning, said that he had been the victim of charges brought against him by the Calcutta press, which he had completely answered; and to have omitted his name in these resolutions would have been to pass a censure upon him of which he was undeserving.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE briefly expressed the grounds of his cordial concurrence in the votes of thanks, which were then put and agreed to *unanimously*.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, on the order of the day for the second reading of the Religious Worship Act Amendment Bill, shortly explained the situation in which he was placed with regard to it, and withdrew the bill.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY then moved the second reading of a bill having the same object as Lord Shaftesbury's, which he said had secured the sanction of the entire episcopal bench.—After a few words from the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Exeter, and Viscount Dungannon, the bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir H. RAWLINSON took the oath and his seat for Reigate; and Lord J. Browne took the oath and his seat for Mayo.

THE ROYAL WEDDINGS.—The SPEAKER read to the House her Majesty's reply to the address of the Commons on Saturday, congratulating her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal.

GENERAL ASHBURNHAM.—In answer to a question from Mr. WARREN, LORD PALMERSTON explained that General Ashburnham, not being able to obtain active employment in the field in India, had deemed it right to return to England and place himself under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

## THANKS TO THE CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

LORD PALMERSTON then proposed the thanks of the House to Lord Canning, Governor-General of India; Lord Harris, Governor of the Presidency of Madras; Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay; Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Punjab; and Henry Bartle Frere, Chief Commissioner of Scinde, for the energy and ability which they employed the resources at their command to suppress the Indian mutiny; and to Sir Colin Campbell and the officers of the army and navy for the intrepidity, courage, and patient endurance displayed in the performance of their arduous duties.

Mr. DISRAELI entirely concurred in the remarks of the noble Lord respecting those gallant men of the army and navy of England and of the East India Company's Service, who were not only successful in nobly and bravely defending themselves when assailed, but who had also distinguished themselves by their indomitable courage when they, in their turn, became the assailants. The deeds of those men were unsurpassed in history, and they had well and justly entitled themselves to the warmest thanks of their country. He objected, however, until the several charges made against Lord Canning's administrative conduct were fully investigated, and his triumphant vindication established, that the thanks of Parliament should be voted to his Excellency, and with that view he suggested the postponement of the first resolution; but, Lord Palmerston not assenting, Mr. Disraeli moved the previous question.

Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the vote on the ground that it was in accordance with precedent to include the civilians who had been concerned in the superintendence of military operations. At another time he would be prepared to justify Lord Canning's civil policy if it were assailed, but in the meantime the House was only called upon to thank him for his military policy.

Sir J. LAKINGTON said, while the accusations against Lord Canning's policy contained in the Calcutta memorial were unanswered, it was impossible for the House to say that he should be thanked for energy and ability; on the contrary, his whole career appeared to have been marked by vacillation and infirmity of purpose.

Mr. MANGLES defended Lord Canning's conduct, and offered some explanations tending to remove impressions created by false rumours, and urged the House to agree to a unanimous vote of approbation of the parties named in the motion.

Colonel SYKES supported the motion of the Government, and contended that there were other men who were equally entitled with those who were named in the vote to the thanks of the House.

Mr. WALPOLE was of opinion that Lord Canning had exhibited great ability and firmness, considering the difficulties by which he was surrounded. As it had been stated that by the proposed vote they were not to be prevented from considering the memorial which had been sent from Calcutta against Lord Canning, he would suggest to his right hon. friend (Mr. Disraeli) to withdraw his opposition. If he did not, he (Mr. Walpole) would feel bound to vote for the motion.

Admiral WALCOTT supported the motion.

LORD J. RUSSELL believed that much of the censure that had been passed on Lord Canning was based upon wrong and imperfect information. He considered that many of the measures of the Governor-General, especially with regard to his attempts at restraining violent acts of vengeance against the natives, were highly to be admired.

After a few words from Lord JOHN STUART, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT defended the conduct of the Governor-General, whose conduct, in the manner in which he supplied the troops with transport when they arrived in Calcutta, was beyond all praise.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER regretted that the name of Captain Peel, who had performed such distinguished services, was not inserted in the resolution.

Sir DE LACY EVANS hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, as it would have the effect, if passed, of weakening the hands of the Governor-General. The gallant General concluded by saying that, for his part, he had no gloomy forebodings with regard to the result of the war in India, as he thought the neck of the revolution was broken when Delhi fell. He intimated his disapprobation of the course taken by the Government in omitting from the vote of thanks the names of many distinguished officers.

and that, should the Government not take a different course in relation to the matter, he himself would bring the subject under the consideration of the House.

After some brief remarks from Mr. Kinnaird, Lord C. Hamilton, Sir Harry Vane, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Henry, Mr. Vanstane, General Thompson, and Mr. Townsend,

Mr. DISRAELI withdrew the amendment, Lord Palmerston having stated that it was not intended by the vote of thanks to Lord Canning to preclude the House from discussing his policy as Governor-General of India, and pronouncing an opinion thereon.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

THE HAVELOCK ANNUITY.—The report on the Havelock annuity was brought up, agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

EAST INDIAN LOAN BILL.—This bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next.

## CONSPIRING TO COMMIT MURDER.

LORD PALMERSTON then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiring to murder. It was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure to remove a felony. Whatever might be the occasional advantage of such a power it would be liable to abuse—it would infringe the principle which made our shores free to all nations, and it was, therefore, not a measure likely to be proposed by any Government, or assented to by any Parliament. But though this was the case, and though objections had been raised to taking up the subject at all, because of addresses from military bodies which had appeared in the *Moniteur*, that was no reason why we should not remedy defects in our own legislation, and a recent atrocious crime had induced the Government to see what improvement could be made upon our law in this respect. The French Minister had handsomely apologized for the indiscreet language of military men in their addresses to the Emperor; and he thought that, so far as the British people could, consistently with their Constitution, revise a law so as to satisfy the people of France, it would be their duty to do so. The bill proposed to diminish the punishment for conspiracy to murder in Ireland, and to increase it in England, and to make it a felony to conspire or incite to murder in any part of the United Kingdom, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, Alderney, or Sark, any person within or without the kingdom; and that the word "murder" shall mean what it at present signifies in the English law.

Mr. KINGLAKE moved, as an amendment, that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject until the correspondence between the British and French Governments was before the House.

Mr. HORSMAN seconded the amendment.

Mr. HADFIELD supported the amendment.

Mr. BOWYER supported the bill.

Mr. W. J. FOX denounced the bill as a disgrace to the country, because it was brought forward in consequence of the pressure of a foreign Power, and was totally opposed to the constitution and habits of the English people.

Mr. C. GILPIN would oppose it in every stage, believing that it would strengthen the hands of despots on the Continent, and be a blot on the English name in all parts of Europe.

Sir J. WALSH supported the bill, because, while it did not interfere with the rights of an asylum, it would check conspirators against foreign sovereigns from carrying on their plots in this country.

LORD ELCHO opposed the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK deprecated the course proposed to be pursued. They were going to make a law stringent, when the whole policy of this country was to ameliorate the law. The hon. and learned gentleman referred to the antecedents of the Emperor Napoleon, whom he wished not unnecessarily to offend; but who, through his official organ, the *Moniteur*, had grossly offended the people of England, in saying their country was "a den of assassins," and indicating that the French army, as manifested by their addresses, were anxious to be let loose to revenge the attempt upon their Emperor's life. The people of England were not assassins. They had not so degenerated as to assassinate either friend or foe; and such a stigma came with a bad grace from the lips of the man who had actually paid the man his wages who was hired by the great Napoleon to assassinate the great Duke of Wellington. The people of England made the noble Lord at the head of their Government their Prime Minister because they regarded him as the enemy of despots; but the noble Lord was now bent to play the game of despots, and to pass a law for the introduction of this country of a French system of police. He would tell the noble Lord that the people of England would not stand it; that the law which he proposed was not necessary; and he trusted the House would indicate that to the noble Lord by rejecting his bill with all the indignity which it deserved.

Mr. WARREN moved the adjournment of the debate.

LORD PALMERSTON did not oppose the adjournment; and the debate, upon his suggestion, was adjourned to the following day.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A bill for reforming the law of debtor and creditor was introduced by Lord ST. LEONARDS, and read a first time, after a brief conversation, in which Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord Wensleydale participated.

The Trustees Relief Bill and the Transfer of Estates Simplification Bill were read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. BRIGHT took the oath and his seat as member for Birmingham. The hon. gentleman, on appearing at the table, was welcomed with much cheering.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—Mr. T. BARING presented a petition from the East India Company deprecating all change in the organisation of the Indian Government "during the continuance of the present unhappy disturbances, and without a full previous inquiry into the operation of the present system." The hon. member announced that when the India Reform Bill was brought forward he should propose an amendment counteracting the opinion that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject under present circumstances.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—After an appeal from Lord Palmerston, and in spite of some remonstrances from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE consented to postpone his motion relative to the non-admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in the House.

## CONSPIRING TO COMMIT MURDER.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, who corrected some popular errors regarding the incidents attending the attempt made many years ago by Louis Napoleon at Boulogne.

Mr. WARREN opposed the bill, explaining in detail the reason on which he founded the conclusion that the measure was unnecessary, would prove ineffectual, and was introduced under circumstances derogatory to the dignity of England.

Sir G. GREY declared that the English Government had never intended to concede, nor the French Government ventured to ask, the slightest infringement on the right of asylum hitherto offered by England to political refugees from all countries. The recent attempt at assassination, he said, attracted the attention of her Majesty's Ministers to the imperfect state of the law relating to conspiracy before the subject was brought under their notice by the French Ministry. He examined the question, as presented by Mr. Roebuck, in its double aspects, involving respectively the necessity of change and the opportunity of time. On both points he combated the argument of that hon. and learned member.

The judicial authorities whose opinions had been quoted were, he contended, competent to interpret the law, but not entitled to dictate to Parliament as to its sufficiency. Under the present law the definition of conspiracy to murder was confessedly uncertain, and the penalty imposed altogether inadequate to the offence. He thought the statute should be invigorated, and there was nothing in the events that had just transpired, or the language used in another country, which ought to induce the British Legislature to postpone the accomplishment of so obvious a measure of legal reform. The apologetic despatch from Count Walewski, which the House Secretary read to the House, had been, as stated, not elicited by any representation from the British Government, but was prompted altogether by the accounts received from the French Ambassador in London respecting the effect produced on public opinion in this country by certain expressions introduced in addresses to the Emperor, and promulgated in the *Moniteur*.

Mr. BOVILL opposed the bill, as did Mr. B. HORE, on the ground equally of necessity, expediency, and dignity.

Mr. COLLIER supported the Ministerial measure, which he considered well-devised and not ill-timed.

After some remarks in opposition to the bill from Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dent, and in its favour from Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Bentinck,

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES opposed the measure. Assassination was a crime of which Englishmen, in all times and of every class, felt the utmost abhorrence. In the recent attempt England had no complicity, nor any but the most accidental connection of any sort. He thought that the charges brought forward in the despatch of Count Walewski, and adopted in the addresses published in the *Moniteur*, were altogether unfounded. We gave no hospitality, as was alleged, to assassins. The bill would prove totally inoperative. If passed, it could be of no avail either to suppress conspiracy or detect conspirators. It had been recommended as giving a demonstration to the Sovereign and people of France of English detestation at the crime that had been attempted; but, as he believed, the only demonstration it could furnish would be that of our own weakness and the inefficiency of our legal machinery.

Mr. NAPIER believed that the bill effected a wise amendment of the law, introduced at a very fitting moment. He commented upon the inconsistencies between the law in England and Ireland with regard to conspiracies to murder, and rejoiced to find that the existing anomalies were to be removed.

LORD J. RUSSELL regretted that, at a time when national feelings of honor and condemnation had been excited by the late attempt to murder the French Emperor, the Government should have challenged discussion on a measure certain to bring into question the conduct and policy of that Government. He wished to speak with all respect of the present ruler of

France, who had deserved well of England and of Europe. The bill had been conceived as comprising an indisputable and urgent improvement of the law. This assertion he considered very questionable; and, on the question of urgency, inquired how it happened that the importance of the subject was never before discovered? Many reforms in the law had been proposed yet the enactments relating to conspiracy were altogether overlooked until just after the reception of Count Walewski's despatch. Laws had two objects to prevent criminals and prevent crime and neither of these, as he apprehended, would be attained by the measure before the House. Conspiracies in these days were concocted in a spirit of wild fanaticism, and were not likely to be suppressed by merely enhancing the penalty consequent upon discovery. Not punishment but detection was wanted, and this purpose the bill did not touch. The measure, he was persuaded, would neither amend the law nor satisfy the French Government. The position in which her Majesty's Ministers had placed the country excited much alarm for the future. In their bill they had contrived to please neither the people of England nor the Emperor of France. They had conceded a change in the law, and, when that change was proved to be ineffectual, they could not consistently refuse to adopt more stringent means. The Government had brought themselves into a false position, exhibiting weakness towards France, and disappointing the just expectations of the people of England. He called upon the House of Commons to avoid participating in their error and humiliation.

The Solicitor-General argued that the present state of the law relating to conspiracy was altogether unsatisfactory. The bill would accomplish a useful reform, and he justified the mode and period of its introduction.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that discussions on the details of a bill not yet before the House were somewhat premature. It was, he observed, not unusual to frame measures to meet individual cases, or in consequence of the commission of particular crimes. The late attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon belonged to this class, and there would have been little embroilment in the question but for circumstances that had subsequently occurred. He thought the Walewski despatch unfortunate, but submitted that all grievances had been atoned by a frank apology, and ought to be forgotten. Stronger expressions than had been used against England were directed only five years ago against France by Cabinet Ministers, who had afterwards duly apologized in the presence of the House of Commons. The Emperor Napoleon was sincerely anxious to preserve the alliance between France and England, but the task was sometimes difficult, at moments of excitement among his subjects, and we should do everything in our power to assist his endeavours. The mode in which the Government had met the present occasion was, however, extremely unsatisfactory; and the right hon. member proceeded to indicate the measures which, in his opinion, they ought to have adopted, but had failed to initiate. But, though considering the bill a clumsy and inefficient device, he intended to vote for its introduction, fearing that a rejection of the measure might lead to mischievous misconception in other countries.

Mr. S. HERBERT repudiated the charge that England had become a den of conspiracy, or had afforded aid and connivance to conspirators. The French Government seemed to have advanced unbounded allegations and urged impossible demands. He deprecated precipitate legislation, wishing to have information on several points before concluding a change in the law, and asked especially whether it was intended to extend the inquisitorial power of the police? The Ministers, he thought, ought, however, not to be rejected unseen. He should consent to its introduction, but judge it afterwards strictly upon its merits, without fear or favour.

LORD PALMERSTON, in the course of a general reply, noticed the criticism which had been offered in various quarters during the debate upon the tenor of the bill and the conduct of the Government. The measure was founded on a too notorious fact—the conviction in England of a conspiracy to assassinate the ruler of France. The Ministry had begun to consider the means of preventing similar attempts in future, even before receiving the despatch from Count Walewski. He explained and defended the principles on which the bill was framed. It was, he maintained, no valid objection to a law that it did not invariably succeed in repressing crime. The bill, he contended, effected an improvement in the law, and was calculated to prevent crimes that were disgraceful to the character of the country, and whose consequences might be most disastrous to the civilized world.

Mr. COX moved the adjournment of the debate; but after some conversation the motion was withdrawn, and, Mr. Kinglake having also withdrawn his amendment, the House divided on the direct question, "ay or no," for leave to bring in the bill. There appeared for the motion, 299; against it, 99. Leave was then given, and the bill was subsequently introduced and read a first time.

THE HAVELOCK ANNUITIES BILL was read a second time; and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

## PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES BY BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT TO THE QUEEN.

The House of Lords and the House of Commons both met on Saturday last, for the purpose of presenting loyal addresses to her Majesty on the auspicious marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

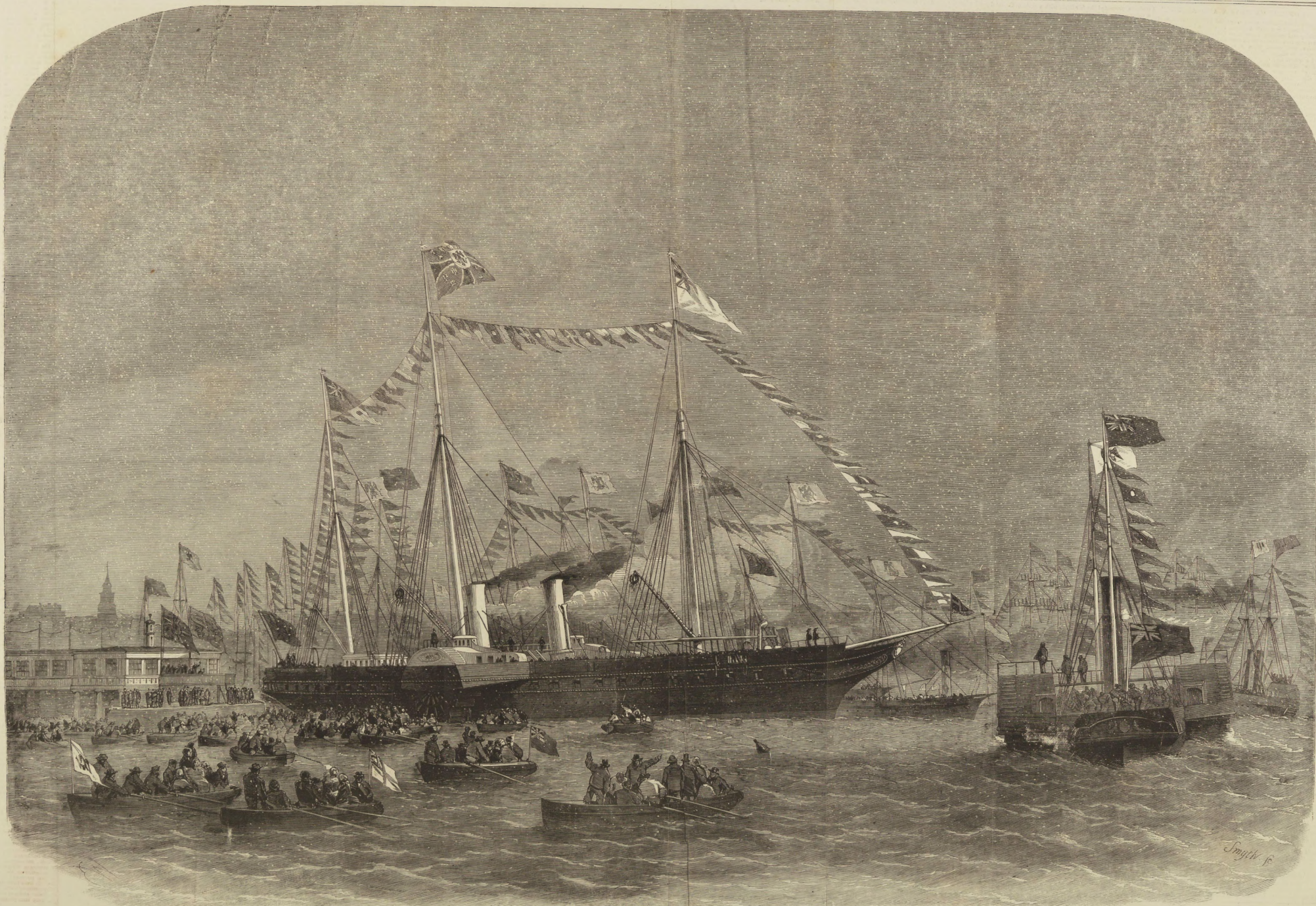
The Peers, after a brief sitting, proceeded *en grande tenue* to Buckingham Palace with their address. The Lord Chancellor wore his gold robe, and was attended by his principal Secretary (the Hon. W. Spring Rice), the Pursebearer, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and Trainbearer. The Peers were introduced to the green drawing-room. The queen was conducted by the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, to her throne. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales were on the Queen's left. The Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting, and the Viscountess Chewton, Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting, were on her Majesty's right. The Earl of St. Germain, G.C.B., Lord Steward; the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort; Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain; and Viscount Castlereagh, Comptroller of the Household, occupied their usual stations near the Queen. Her Majesty was attended by the following Ministers of State, viz.:—Earl Granville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Sir G. C. Lewis, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Duke of Argyll. Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at-Arms lined the throne-room, under the command of the Lieutenant. The Queen being seated the Peers advanced until near the Sovereign, when the noble and learned Lord read the address of congratulation from the House of Peers. Her Majesty returned a most gracious answer, and the deputation withdrew.

In the House of Commons the Speaker took his seat, in state costume, at two o'clock, and shortly afterwards quitted the Chamber, accompanied by nearly two hundred members, for the Palace. The deputation was conducted up the grand staircase into the promenade gallery. After the reception of the Peers the House of Commons was ushered to the presence of the Queen on the throne. The Speaker advanced, supported on one side by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli and on the other by Lord John Russell. The Speaker read the address of congratulation from the House of Commons. The Queen returned a most gracious answer. The members then withdrew from the Royal presence.

CONSPIRING TO COMMIT MURDER.—The following are the clauses of the bill to amend the law on this subject brought before the House of Commons on Monday, by Lord Palmerston:—"1. Any person who shall, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, conspire with any other person or persons, being either within or without the said United Kingdom and said islands, to commit murder either within or without the dominions of her Majesty, shall be guilty of felony, and upon being convicted shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three years. 2. That any person within the said United Kingdom, or said islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, who shall persuade, instigate, or solicit any other person, being either within or without the said United Kingdom or the said islands, to commit murder, either within or without her Majesty's dominions, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable upon conviction to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three years. 3. Any person charged with felony under the provisions of this Act may be apprehended or punished, or otherwise dealt with, in all respects, in any county or place within the United Kingdom in which he may be found, in the same manner as if the felony with which he is charged had been committed in such county or place. 4. In any proceeding under this Act in which the murder shall be alleged to have been intended to be committed in any foreign country or countries, murder shall be construed to mean the killing of any person, whether a subject of her Majesty or not, under such circumstances as would, if the person were so killed in the United Kingdom, make such killing murder by the laws of the said United Kingdom." The fifth clause repeals the Irish Act of George III., entitled "An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Statutes relating to Conspiracies."

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.—A curious question respecting the definition of privileged communications came before the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy last week, in the case of Michael Tobyn, a bankrupt. Counsel for the assignees proposed to examine Mr. Rudell, manager of the International Telegraph Company, as to certain messages which had passed between Liverpool and Dublin. Mr. Rudell, on behalf of the company, stated that he had brought down the messages pursuant to the subpoena, but that the company considered the documents were privileged, and that he was not bound to disclose them, except by order of the Court. Judge Plunket ruled that it was the privilege of the sender, and not of the company, to withhold the messages. The messages were then produced, and the examination was proceeded with.





THE DEPARTURE FROM GRAVESEND OF THE "VICTORIA AND ALBERT" ROYAL YACHT, WITH THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## DEPARTURE OF THE "VICTORIA AND ALBERT."

THIS interesting and concluding scene connected with the presence of the Princess Royal and her august husband in England was at once most heart-stirring and exciting, in spite of the falling snow, which was spreading a haze and gloom over all surrounding objects, and, with the mist, smoke, and steam from the numerous craft, entirely obscuring the opposite shore. The river in the neighbourhood of the pier presented a grand and singular scene. The Royal yacht, with the standard of Prussia at the main, her gaffs ornamented with garlands of evergreen and flowers, and dressed from truck to rail with signal-flags of all shapes and colours, swung slowly from the jetty, where the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were waving and weeping their adieux to a beloved daughter and sister, while from the numerous vessels which, flag-bedecked, had assembled with thousands of enthusiastic well-wishers to do honour to the departure of the gentle daughter of our amiable and beloved Queen, the cheers and blessings rose lustily, the guns of the old fort at Tilbury flashed and rang through the gloom, and the beautiful and majestic vessel, with her well-loved freight, stood gently and slowly towards the future home of the illustrious couple.

## MARRIAGE OF ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF JAMES I., WITH THE ELECTOR PALATINE.

THE departure of the Princess Royal of England, on her wedding tour, from Gravesend, calls to mind another Royal marriage, accompanied by a Royal visit to this town, which was interesting in more respects than one.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., with Frederick V., Prince Palatine, and afterwards, for a brief space, King of Bohemia, was an alliance which led to important consequences of by no means a satisfactory nature. The part the Elector subsequently took in the political events of Europe, as leader of the Protestant party in the early period of the Thirty Years' War, was undoubtedly, in the words of Hume, "an enterprise beyond his strength;" and the few vain attempts of James and his successor, Charles I., to lend him support, led to discontents which hastened the advances of the revolution in this country. On the other hand, it is to the fruits of this union that we owe our present Royal family, as limited by the Act of Settlement of 1701.

In our Journal for the 23rd ult. we gave an engraving after a curious picture by Willaert, now the property of her Majesty, representing the arrival of the Elector Palatine at Gravesend. The following additional particulars of the Prince's journey are translated from a rare and curious account in German of the festivities on the occasion of the marriage of Frederick Elector Palatine, and afterwards King of Bohemia, with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, in 1613, and published at Heidelberg, in the same year:—

But, the wind being favourable, they embarked immediately, and about four o'clock in the afternoon the sails were set, to get out of the Maese. The wind, at first contrary, became by and by so favourable that the boatmen and sailors were greatly surprised, and said it was impossible but that there must be many pious hearts praying for his Electoral Highness the Palgrave, God having given him such a favourable, ready, and yet soft wind for his intended journey, which was not without reason; since, from the moment of the departure of his Electoral Highness, the Common Prayer was offered up, not only at Heidelberg, but throughout the whole of the Palatinate; and the 121st Psalm was expounded in the churches (that Almighty God would mercifully protect his Electoral Highness's going out and coming in; bless his Christian important affairs, and give them all prosperity).

"And so his Electoral Highness happily arrived with the same steady wind the following day, at ten o'clock in the evening, at Gravesend, in England, and was received in state with sweet sounds of trumpets and mighty shooting from the castles situated on the shore. Upon the sea his Electoral Highness experienced somewhat of the usual nausea or sea-sickness (as did almost all the rest). But such uneasiness was so slight that his Electoral Highness got a good appetite again on the sea. His Electoral Highness went that same evening on shore with a few others. The remainder of the suite remained in the ships till the morning.

"After (Praised be God) the happy arrival at Gravesend, in England, his Electoral Highness was first received by the Master of the Ceremonies, Monsieur Leuckener, and lodged in a principal inn called the Ship,\* where splendid beds and stately apartments, hung with tapestry, were prepared, with the apology that his Majesty had not ordered other accommodation for such reception, because the time of the arrival of his Electoral Highness had not been exactly known. On the 17th of October the rest of the suite landed, and from the ships and castles sounded again a great *feu-de-joie*. Whereupon his Electoral Highness rested himself that same day at Gravesend, where Lord Hay also arrived by order of the King to welcome his Electoral Highness, and assure him of his Majesty's affection with the same apology as was made before."

The marriage, having been delayed in consequence of the death of Prince Henry, which occurred in November, was eventually fixed for the 14th of February, 1614. A certain John Chamberlain, Esq., a gentleman about Court at the time, a well-informed and a lively writer, gives particulars of the progress of events in this case which will be read with interest at the present time.† Under date February 4th, 1612-13, he tells us:—"The Prince Palatine feasted all the Council the last week, and carried himself with great commendation; but specially he respected the Archbishop and his followers above all the rest, as having received only at his hands entertainment and kind usage since his coming into England. On Sunday last and on Candlemas-day he and his lady were solemnly asked openly in the Chapel by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the next Sunday is the last time of asking." He goes on to say:—"There is extraordinary preparation for fireworks and fights upon the water, with three castles built upon eight western barges, and one great castle upon the land, over against the Court." Some six and thirty vessels were to take part in these fights—"some like galleys, some galleasses, some like carracks, and other ships of war," for the manning of which sea and land defences 500 watermen were already pressed, and 1000 musqueteers of the Trained Bands in the neighbouring shires made ready for this service."

This grand military and naval display, though got up regardless of expense, proved a failure. The fireworks on the Thursday night went off tolerably; but "the fight upon the water came short of that show and brags had been made of it," inasmuch that the land attack intended for a future day was entirely given up. "Indeed, the King and all the company took so little delight to see no other activity but shooting and putting of guns that it was quite given over, and the navy unriggered, and the castle pulled down, the rather for that there were divers hurt in the former fight, as one lost both his eyes, another both his hands, another one hand, with divers others maimed and hurt, so that to avoid further harm it was thought best to let it alone." Such was the unsatisfactory conclusion of "all the preparation, with so much expense of powder and money, which amounted to no less than £9000."

The ceremony took place the next day (Sunday) at the Royal Chapel. Mr. Chamberlain describes the scene, though "the excess of bravery and the continual succession of new company did so dazzle me," he says, "that I could not observe the tenth part of that I wished." To take a few of the most prominent features:—"The bridegroom and bride were both in a suit of cloth of silver, richly embroidered with silver, her train carried up by thirteen young ladies, or lords' daughters, at least, besides five or six more that could not come near it. These were all in the same livery with the bride, though not so rich. The bride was married in her hair, that hung down long, with an exceeding rich coronet on her head, which the King valued the next day at a million of crowns. His two bride-men were the young Prince (Charles, afterwards King) and the Earl of Northampton. The King and Queen both followed, the Queen all in white, but not very rich, having in jewels. The King, methought, was somewhat strangely attired in a cap and feather, with a Spanish cape and a long stocking. The chapel was very straitly kept, none suffered to enter under the degree of a Baron but the three Lords Chief Justices. In the midst there was a handsome stage, or scaffolding, made on the one side, whereon sat the King, Prince, Count Palatine, and Count Henry of Nassau. On the other side the Queen, with the bride and one or two more. Upon this stage they were married by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who made the sermon. It was done all in English, and the Prince Palatine had learned as much as concerned his part reasonably perfectly."

The city of London, by their Mayor and Aldermen, in their for-

malities, presented the fair bride with a chain of Oriental pearl, of such a value as was fit for them to give and her to receive; and the people showed their affection in bountifully contributing to the payment of her marriage portion.

After a variety of masques and other entertainments in honour of their marriage, the Prince Palatine and his wife embarked for the Continent at Margate.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ADOLPHUS.—SOLUTIONS OF OUR CHESS ENIGMAS.—In compliance with the wishes of very numerous contributors, it is our intention not to publish the full solutions of the Chess Enigmas, which would require more space than we can spare, but to give the key move of each.

\*\* We are compelled through want of space to postpone numerous answers to the correspondents until next week.

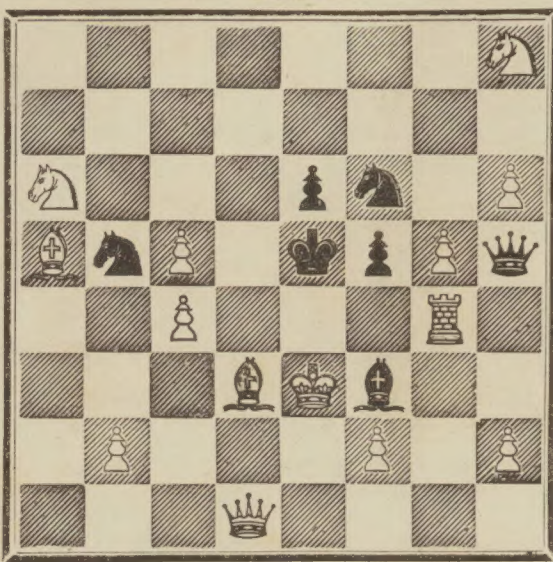
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 729.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	Q to Q 4th, or (a)	3. R takes P (ch)	K moves
2. Kt to K 6th	Q to B 3rd, or to R sq (b)	4. P mates.	
(a) 1.	Kt to K 3rd	(b) 2.	Any other move.
2. R takes Kt	Q to Q 4th	3. R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
3. R to B 6th (ch)	Q takes R	4. Kt mates	
4. Q mates.			

## PROBLEM No. 730.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Second Game of a Match now playing at the St. George's Club between Mr. Boden and the Rev. John O.—

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	19. Q to Q B sq	
2. P to Q 4th	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	20. Q to Q R 3rd	
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	(With the intention of playing P to Q Kt 4th, though he afterwards thought it better to change his plan.)	
4. P to Q B 4th	K B to Q Kt 5 (ch)	21. Q to Q R 6th	Q to Q B 4th
5. Q B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
(This was far from being well played.)		23. Q to Q R 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd
6. P to Q 5th	B takes B (ch)	24. P to K 6th	
7. Q takes B	Q Kt to K 4th	(Very good; but Black has the ball at his foot, and plays on velvet.)	
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K R 3rd	25. Q P takes P	Q P takes K P
9. P to K B 4th	Kt takes B (ch)	26. Q takes Q R P	Q takes P
10. Q takes Kt	P to K B 4th	27. K R to K sq	Q to Q B 3rd
11. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 4th	28. K R to K 7th	Kt to Q 3rd
(White's game is sorely hampered, but this attempt to relieve it by a coup de main was more bold than wise.)		29. Q to Q R 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq
12. K Kt to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	30. Q takes Q P	
13. Castles on Q side	Castles on Q side		
14. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P takes Q P		
15. Q B P takes P	Q to Q B 4th (ch)		
16. K to Q Kt sq	B to Q R 3rd		
17. Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)	P takes Kt		
18. Q takes B (ch)	K to Q Kt sq		
19. Kt to Q B 3rd			
(Black was strongly tempted to move here Q R to Q B sq, and on the Q taking the Q Pawn to play Q R to Q B 7th, following that			

And White resigns.

## CHESS IN CALCUTTA.

A lively Affair played by Messrs. Mackey and Mitchell, against Messrs. Hardcastle and Wyville, consulting.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (M. and M.)	BLACK (H. and W.)	WHITE (M. and M.)	BLACK (H. and W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. B checks	P to Q B 3rd
3. K Kt to B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	18. P takes Kt (dis ch)	K to Q 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	19. Kt to Q Kt 4th	Q R to Q B sq
5. K Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	(This Rook would be more strongly posted at Q Kt sq. Perhaps Kt to K B 4th might be ventured, though it looks hazardous.)	
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K R 3rd	20. P takes P (ch)	P takes P
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	21. P to Q 5th	Q to her R 4th
8. K Kt to Q 3rd	K B to K 2nd	22. B takes P (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
9. P takes P	P takes P (ch)	23. P to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q Kt sq
10. Q to K B 4th	K B takes P (ch)	24. P to Q R 3rd	
11. K to Q 2nd	P takes P	(White has too fine a game to risk anything by capturing the offered Knight.)	
12. Q takes P	P to K Kt 5th	25. Q R to K B sq	Q R to K Kt sq
13. Q to K 3rd	K B to his 3rd	26. B takes Kt	Q R to K Kt 3rd
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	27. R takes B	R takes R
15. Q Kt to Q 5th			
(Q R to K Kt sq is a good move at this point.)			
16. Q Kt to his 3rd			
And White mated their	opponents in four moves.		

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1066.

The following End Game occurred in actual play at the St. Petersburg Chess Club:

White: K at K Kt sq, Q at K B 6th, R at K sq, Kt at K B 5th; Ps at Q R 3rd, Q Kt 4th, Q B 4th, K B 2nd, and K Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q B 2nd, Q at Q R 5th, Rs at Q sq and K Kt sq; Ps at K R 2nd, K Kt 3rd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd.

At this stage of the contest Dr. Rosenberger (White), having to play announced that he would give checkmate in seven moves.

No. 1067.

A curious "suicidal" Problem, the composition of Mr. N—, of Kainsk, in Siberia:—

White: K at Q 7th, R at K B 2nd, B at K Kt sq and K Kt 4th; Kt at Q R 2nd; Ps at K B 4th, Q 3rd, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, R at K R 5th, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at K R 4th and 6th.

White, playing first, engages to compel Black to checkmate him in ten moves.

No. 1068.—By R. B. WORMALD.

White: K at Q 7th, R at K B 2nd, B at K Kt sq and K Kt 4th; Kt at Q R 2nd; Ps at K B 4th, Q 3rd, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, R at K R 5th, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at K R 4th and 6th.

White, playing first, engages to compel Black to checkmate him in ten moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle were reopened to the public on Monday.

The Queen has appointed Mr. George Marton, of Capernwray Hall, to be Sheriff of the county of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador, has ordered from a Paris manufacturer the apparatus necessary for the establishment of an electric telegraph in Persia.

The decimal system, as far as weights, has just been adopted by Mecklenburg, most of the German States, and Denmark.

A terrific explosion took place at a firework manufactory in Sheffield on Friday week, by which three lives were lost.

The first meeting of the Fox Club this season took place on Saturday evening at Brooks's.

A letter from Audeux, in the department of the Doubs, states that the wolves, which are numerous in the woods of that canton, have since the late frost devoured all the dogs in the neighbourhood.

The last of the Exeter Hall services for the working classes was held on Sunday night. There was a numerous congregation, among whom were several well-known friends of the movement.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, last week, was 976, of which 113 were new cases.

Colonel Neal, her Majesty's Consul at Varna, is appointed Consul at Patras; and Mr. Horatio Suter is appointed British Consul at Varna.

The Rev. Dr. Rigand, the newly-consecrated Bishop of Antigua, will leave England for the scene of his future labours early in April.

M. Vincent Guillemin, a French refugee, who took part in the Revolution of 1848, was buried in the Paddington Cemetery on Sunday.

Letters from Cuba state that the yellow fever has been raging there with some violence.

A cadetship in the Bengal Infantry has been conferred on Mr. Onslow, in consideration of the distinguished services of his uncle, Colonel Vincent Eyre, at Arrah and Lucknow.

The Horse Guards have decided on raising the bounty for all recruits to £3, and a free kit of necessaries on joining their respective regiments or depôts.

A special prayer was put up in all the churches last Sunday for a blessing on the marriage of the Prince and Princess Frederick William.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent Eyre, of the Bengal Artillery, has been appointed to be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Among the presents to Prince Frederick William on the occasion of his marriage is a collection of 150 letters written by King Frederick William III. to the Archbishop Neander.

Shocks of earthquake, in some cases of considerable violence, have been felt in Hungary. At Silleen thirty-one shocks were felt between the 15th and 24th of December.

A new line of electric telegraph has been put up between Calcutta and Madras.

On Saturday last a man named Turner shot himself in the street at Portsmouth.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, last week, was 2248, of which 567 were new cases.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Oloff John Fruter as Consul at Cape Town for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

On Saturday last the Polish refugees in London presented to Count Persigny an address of congratulation at the recent escape from assassination of the Emperor of the French.

Mellor, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, at Bolton, has been respited for a month, by order of the Home Secretary.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Carl Julius Muller to be Consul at Sydney for the King of Saxony, and for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

77,658 persons were married in the three months of July, August, and September. The number is less by 646 than the number of persons who married in the corresponding quarter of 1856.

The polling at Reigate took place on Saturday. The result was the election of Sir H. Rawlinson by a majority of 96. The election is likely to be disputed upon a question of formality.

Nothing has yet been elicited to account for the catastrophe at the coalpit at Barnsley. The bodies of some additional victims have been recovered, and one or two of those rescued alive have since died.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 788,321lb., which is an increase of 17,376lb., compared with the previous statement.

It is said that the Prussian Government is about to send a frigate to the Chinese Seas. The Austrian Government has dispatched a frigate, which has probably arrived at Canton by this time.

On Tuesday John Burne, a coachman, was thrown from the carriage-box in Belgrave-square, and received two severe scalp wounds and concussion of the brain. The poor fellow died soon after.

The Director-General of the Royal theatres at Berlin has just come to a decision that the ballet-dancers shall for the future wear trousers and lengthen their dresses four inches.

A letter from Mr. Murray, British Minister at Teheran, announces that the Shah of Persia has subscribed £500, and his Prime Minister £250, towards the India Relief Fund.

Lord Bury's motion in favour of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister is fixed for Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Monkwearmouth Burial Board, in order to discourage Sunday interments, have come to the resolution to charge double fees for all burials on that day.

John Francis Buller, of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

The Pope has addressed an eloquent letter to the Emperor of the French, in which, after congratulating him on his escape from the assassins, he gives his benediction to the Emperor and Empress.

The East Kent and the Oxfordshire Militia having been on Friday week drawn up on parade, and invited to volunteer into the regular army, 300 men stepped out.

The Rev. B. M. Cowie has been gazetted as one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The Hungerford Hall Dining Company, one of the recent limited-liability projects, was last week ordered to be wound up. The proposed capital was £25,000; the amount actually subscribed for, £300.

A vestry at Dover last week passed a resolution in favour of voluntary subscriptions in lieu of Church-rates.

The 5th Irish Dragoon Regiment, which was struck off the Army List in 1799 for disaffection, is again to be organised.

Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, has been elected director of the Society of Antiquaries, in the place of Sir Henry Ellis, resigned.

A very rich altar-carpet has just been presented to the church of East Brent (Archdeacon Denison's) by Lady Georgiana Wolff.

Government has determined that a scientific exploration shall be made in Vancouver's Island, and with this view the Royal and Geographical Societies have been requested to furnish suggestions for the efficient carrying out of the expedition.

The Queen has appointed Etienne Auguste Manget, M.D., to be Surgeon-General for the colony of British Guiana.

The Count and Countess de Chambord set out from Modena on the 28th ult. for Parma, where they intend staying some time.

The Lord Bishop of Capetown arrived in London on Monday, apparently in good health.

The Queen has approved of Don Enrique Sandoval as Vice-Consul in London for the Queen of Spain.

A new barley from Abyssinia is succeeding at Rouen. Each grain gives six stalks, and it ripens a month sooner than the common sort. It is an immense economy of seed. Tobacco is about to be grown broadly about Douay.

Christian Sattler, the Bavarian, who was convicted at the January session of the murder of Charles Thain, the detective officer, on board the *Caledonia* steam-ship, was executed on Monday morning at Newgate.

It is the National Land Company (not the National Freehold Land Society, as stated by mistake last week) which was originated by Mr. O'Connor, and the estates belonging to which are soon to be disposed of under an order of Chancery.

\* The Ship Inn now forms two houses, Nos. 15 and 16, High-street, in the parish of Milton.

† Printed in "The Court and Times of James the First," 2 vols., 8vo.



**THE RECENT CREATION OF K.C.B.s.**—Messrs. PAUL and DOMING COLNAGHI and CO. beg to announce that the only PORTRAIT of Captain WILLIAM PEARL, R.N., V.C., K.C.B., and of General BARNARD, who, after fighting nine battles against the Sepoys, died of cholera before Delhi, are introduced in Mr. Barker's Pictures of the Allied Generals and the Officers of their Staffs before Sebastopol, all painted from the life. This deeply interesting picture contains faithful portraits of Sir Colin Campbell, together with 100 of the celebrities of the late and of the present wars. Also the national picture of General Williams and his Officers leaving Kara: giving an accurate representation of that picturesque city, its people, its celebrated forts, and some of its distinguished citizens, painted from nature by Thomas Jones Barker. Both pictures are now on view for a short time at the French Gallery, 12, Pall-mall, from ten till five. Admission, 1s. each person.

**DANSE.—Miss LENNOX** (grandniece to Madame Michau and the late Mons. D'Égville) begs to announce that she has resumed her Classes in Dancing, Deportment, and the Spanish Exercises for the season. Miss Lennox attends a class at the Ladies' College, 16, Delamere-crescent, Upper Westbourne-crescent; also the St. John's Wood College, and the West London College for Ladies, Brompton. Private and Court Lessons also given.—13, Upper Berkeley-street West, Hyde Park, W.

**COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, and 14, CORNHILL.** Established 1806. TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord Northwick. The Hon. James Spenser. Sir Richard D. King, Bart. The Hon. Isaac Spencer. Sir Glynn E. Welby, Bart. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. Frederick Squire, Esq. MANAGING DIRECTOR.—John A. Beaumont, Esq. SECRETARY.—Charles Stevens, Esq.

The Rates of Premium charged by the County Fire-office are upon the lowest scale consistent with the Security to the Insured. When a Policy has existed Seven Years, a return of 25 per cent, or one-fourth of the amount of the premiums paid, is declared upon such policies.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the Offices in London.

**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.** Established 1834; empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1, King William-street, London, for the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including gentlemen engaged in military and naval services.

JOHN HENRY WILCOCK, K.L.S., Chairman. JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their portion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

This office does not charge any addition to the ordinary Indian rates in consequence of the disturbed state of India.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPT, Secretary. Active Country Agents wanted. A Liberal Commission allowed.

**THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—Chief Office, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

Capital, Half-a-Million Sterling. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for Dublin University, Chairman.

John Cheetham, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire. James Davidson, Esq., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

John Field, Esq., Dornden, Throgmorton-street. Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.

Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath. Thomas C. Hayward, Esq., Minor, and Highbury.

J. Higgins, Esq., Thayer-street, Manchester-square. T. J. M. Christie, Esq., Great James-street.

James Edward McConnell, Esq., Wolverton. John Moss, Esq., Reform Club, and Derby.

Charles William Reids, Esq., 2, Eaton-place, Pimlico. Richard Spence, Esq., 2, Pimlico, and 1, St. James's.

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford. Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Gresham Club, and Canobury.

The Trustees and Directors are all Shareholders in the Society. This Society possesses a revenue from Premiums exceeding Seventy Thousand Pounds per Annum.

Immediate Annuities, payable during the whole of life, may be purchased on the following scale:—

Annuitants granted at the undermentioned Ages for every £100 of Purchase-money.

Ages	50	60	70
Annuitants	£8 5 7	£10 11 7	£15 4 11

Lists of Shareholders, Prospectuses, and Agency appointments, may be obtained, on application to

W. CLELAND, Manager and Secretary.

**SOCIETY FOR THE DISCHARGE AND RELIEF OF PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR SMALL DEBTS** throughout ENGLAND AND WALES. Established 1772.

PRESIDENT.—The Earl of Romney. TREASURER.—Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

AUDITORS.—Capel Cure, Esq., and H. Harwood Harwood, Esq. At a Meeting of Governors, held in Chancery-street, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of February, 1858, the cases of 15 petitioners were considered, of which 10 were approved, 5 rejected, and 1 inadmissible.

Since the Meeting held on the 6th of January, THIRTY DEBTORS, of whom 21 had wives and 58 children, have been discharged from the Prisons of England and Wales: the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £438 16s. 5d.; and the following benefactions received since the last report:—

H. Harwood Harwood, Esq., per London and Westminster Bank (a) £2 2 0

Fred. Chatfield, Esq., per London and Westminster Bank (a) 2 2 0

Anonymous, per Messrs. Hoare (a) 5 5 0

Sir James Musgrave, Bart., per ditto (a) 10 0 0

Mrs. C. M. Gwyn, per Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe (a) 2 0 0

Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court Temple; also by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Cochrane, Drummonds, Hoares; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Chancery-street, Strand, where the Books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every month.

WILLIAM A. B. LUNN, Secretary.

**SPECIAL APPEAL.—FUNDS** are greatly needed for the CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.

TREASURER.—Wm. Loxham Farrer, Esq., 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields. BANKERS.—Messrs. Coates and Co.

Secretary's Office, 167, Piccadilly (opposite Bond-street), where every information can be obtained.

By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Sec.

**HOME for GENTLEWOMEN in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, 25 and 26, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.**—THE SUPPORT of the BENEVOLENT is earnestly SOLICITED for this useful institution, which is arranged to accommodate 57 inmates.

ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P., Treasurer.

**GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILLNESS** may, for a small weekly payment, receive the comforts of a Home, combined with the best Medical and Surgical Treatment, at the Establishment, No. 1, Upper Harley-street, This Establishment, which was opened in 1856, is patronised by her Majesty, the Bishop of London is Visitor, and it is managed personally by

Lady Eardley, Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Mrs. William Gibbs, Mrs. Gilbert, Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, and other Ladies.

All information respecting it may be obtained on written or personal application to the Lady Superintendent. Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, E. Marjoribanks, Jun., Esq., 59, Strand.

W. C. SPRING RICE, Honorary Secretary.

**A LADY, fifty years of age, offers her services** as HOUSEKEEPER to a Lady or Gentleman living in the country. Any young gentleman just beginning housekeeping, wanting the attentive care of a parent, to which an advertiser would be a most desirable person. No salary required, suitable employment being the only wish of A. B. This advertisement will be available for three weeks from this time.—Address A. B., Post office, Richmond, Surrey.

**IMPORTANT SLATE QUARRY.**—FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a well-established SLATE QUARRY, with the Plant and other appurtenances, situated in the Freehold Farm and Lands where the Quarry is worked, free of all royalty, consisting of about 140 acres.

The Quarry has been worked with great profit to the original proprietors, and is sold only on account of their deaths. The slates can be pronounced as unsurpassed in quality and material, and the Quarry is conveniently situated for shipping and other purposes.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. JONES and BLAXLAND, Solicitors, Crosby-square, London.

**CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO PUPILS** at the most liberal prices.—WANTED directly a limited number of LADIES or GENTLEMEN, to execute, at their own residences, the new, easy, and artistic work now in great demand. A small premium required. The terms taught personally or by correspondence. A letter of full particulars sent for four stamps. Apply early to LAWRENCE'S Show-rooms, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (near Rathbone-place). Established 1840.

**PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.**—WANTED directly a number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to assist in a highly Artistic Pursuit, in connection with the Crystal Palace, where specimens can be seen in the Court of Inventions. The Art taught (terms moderate) personally or by letter, and a conscientious employment given to pupils in town or country, to realise handsome income. No knowledge of drawing necessary. A Prospectus forwarded for four stamps. Arrangements made daily at LAURENT DE LARA'S Gallery of Fine Arts, 3, Torrington-square, Russell-square. Just ready, De Lara's Book on Illuminating, price 6s.

**THE ROYAL WEDDING.—FRENCH ROOMS BAZAAR, Soho-square.** Patronised by the Princess Royal. MADAME RAMAZZOTTI has just received some elegant Specimens of Art in Fancy Articles for Wedding Presents, &c., &c.

**MESSRS. HUNT and ROSKELL** beg respectfully to state that the MEDALS (by permission) in COMMEMORATION of the MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCESS ROYAL with H.R.H. PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM of PRUSSIA are now for sale—in gold, £40; in silver, £3 3s; in bronze, £1 5s. The Dies are by Mr. L. C. Wyom, who was honoured with sittings.

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell have also prepared Miniature Medals with the Portraits separate, by the same Artist—in gold, £3 10s; the pair; and in silver, 15s; the pair.

156, New Bond-street, London, W. 4th Feb., 1858.

**TO FREEMASONS at Home and Abroad.**—BRO. JOHN MOIT THEARLE, Manufacturer of Jewels, Clothing, Furniture, Banners, &c., for the Craft. Mark, Royal Arch, K.T., and higher degrees. No. 198, Fleet-street, London, wholesale and retail. Merchants, Lodges, Tiers, and the Trade supplied on most advantageous terms. A choice collection of Masonic Jewels, Pins, Rings, and Studds always on hand. Copy the address.

**SARL and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturing ELECTRO and ARGENTINE SILVER PLATERS,** Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.—In the splendid Show Room devoted to this department of the business will be found every article usually manufactured.

Corner Dishes and Covers—Dish Covers—Soup and Sauce Tureens—Cruet Frames—Tea and Coffee Services—Magnificent Epergnes and Candelabras—Silverware and Tea Trays.

The Argentine Silver Spoons and Forks, solely manufactured by Sarl and Sons, at one-half the cost of solid silver, are especially recommended, having stood the test of Fifteen Years' experience.

Books of Drawings and Prices may be obtained. All orders by post punctually attended to.

**SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,** Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and splendid stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, each warranted, and twelve months' trial allowed.

Silver Watches, of highly-finished construction, and jewelled, with fashionable exterior, at 50s. to £10 10s.

Gold Watches, of all descriptions of movements, from £5 6s. to £50.

Books of Patterns and Prices can be obtained; and all orders, with a remittance, promptly attended to.

**SARL and SONS, Goldsmiths and Jewellers,** Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.—The ground floor of the New Building is more particularly devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery and Fine Gold Chains.

In the Jewellery Department will be found a rich and endless assortment of Rings and Brooches, set with magnificent gems, Bracelets and Necklets, Pins and Studs, &c. All newly manufactured, and in the most recent style. The quality of the gold is warranted.

Fine Gold Chains are charged according to their respective weights, and the quality of the gold is certified by the stamp.

Books of Patterns and Prices can be obtained. Letters promptly attended to.

**SARL and SONS, Silversmiths (the New Building),** 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and magnificent stock of London-manufactured SILVER PLATE, containing every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard.

Silver Spoons and Forks at 7s. 6d. per ounce. Rich and Elegant Tea and Coffee Equipages, commencing at 50s the full service.

Silver Salvers of all sizes and patterns, from £5 10s. to £100. A large and costly display of Silver Presentation Plate, charged at per ounce—Silver department of the building.

Books of Designs and Prices may be obtained.

**SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,** Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, have a Show-room expressly fitted up for the display of Drawing and Dining Room CLOCKS, manufactured in splendid Ornate, and exquisitely-modelled antique Bronzes, the movements of first-class finish, striking the hours and half-hours. Each Clock is warranted. Staircase Clocks in fashionable style—moulded cases. Dials for Counting-houses. All charged at manufacturing prices.

The New Buildings, No. 17 and 18, Cornhill.

**WATCHMAKERS.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,** Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound .. .. £4 14 0

Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped .. .. 6 6 0

Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, and capped .. .. 9 8 0

Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power .. .. 11 11 0

Ditto, with richly-engraved case .. .. 12 12 0

Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes .. .. 14 14 0

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power .. .. 10 10 0

Ditto, in improved regulator, jewelled, and capped .. .. 13 13 0

Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. .. 17 17 0

Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon a receipt of a remittance of the amount.

**F DENT, sole Successor to E. J. Dent in all** his patent rights and business, at 61, Strand, and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, and the Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset Street, CHURCHMAN, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament. Ladies' Gold Watches, eight guineas; Gentlemen's, ten guineas; strong Silver Lever Watches, six guineas; Church Clocks, with compensation pendulum, 25s. No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

**ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR,"** in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other watches on board having stopped. £4 4s. to Gold, £10 10s. at the Manufacturing, 32, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES,** by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and M'CULOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

**DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, Watches, and** Clocks.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

**ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES, Jewelled** in Four Holes, Maintaining Power, Richly Engraved Cases and Dials, £3 10s. 6d. Silver Watches, same movements, £1 17s. 6d. Superior finished Duplex and Lever Watches in gold and silver cases, at moderate prices. A beautiful stock of Gold Chains, 25s. to 15 guineas.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 120, Oxford-street, W., son and successor to the late Thomas Hawley, of 75, Strand, watchmaker to his Majesty George the Fourth.

**CLOCKS for ROOMS.—Designs original,** elegant, and in pure taste. Works the very best (with the latest improvements). Prices extremely moderate. Assortment the largest in London. General style and finish all that can be desired.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.**—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Blaque and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze), Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabras, and many other art manufactures, all in the best taste and at very moderate prices.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM.**—LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTERS, MARBLE, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS. Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

**DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.**—A large variety of new and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, unusually low prices. Also every description of Cut Silver Glass, equally advantageous.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.**—Messrs. MAPPIN (Brothers), Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London-bridge, contain by far the largest stock of CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE in the world, which is transmitted direct from their Manufacturing, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Electro Silver Spoons and Forks, 10s. per Doz. Table Knives, Full Size, Balance Handles, which cannot possibly become loose. Per Doz. Table Knives .. .. 25s. 0d.

Table Forks .. .. 36 0

Dessert Spoons .. .. 27 0

Dessert Forks .. .. 27 0

Tea Spoons .. .. 16 0

Salt .. .. 14 0

Mustard .. .. 14 0

Eggs .. .. 14 0

Table Knives .. .. 25s. 0d.

Dessert Knives .. .. 18 0

Carvers (per pair) .. .. 9 0

As above, with Sterling Silver .. .. 11 0

Forks .. .. 11 0

Table Knives .. .. 24 0

Dessert Knives .. .. 24 0

Carvers (per pair) .. .. 11 0

Messrs. Mappin (Brothers) respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, free on application.

Mappin (Brothers), 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Manufacturing, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**ELECTRO PLATE.**—Purchasers will find it to their advantage to send for one of SLACK'S Catalogues, containing 350 Drawings and Prices, and more information than the limits of an advertisement will admit. May be had gratis, or post-free. Orders above £2 carriage-free.—Richard and John Slack, 336 Strand, London. (Established 50 years).

**SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.**—A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be sent post-free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAYORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the BEST** ARTICLES, at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses, Established A.D. 1700. A Priced Furnishing List, free by post.—Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

**CHANDELIERS in CUT CRYSTAL,** for Gas or Candles. A large stock; patterns uncommon and beautiful; quality irreproachable. All designed and manufactured by THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**MODERATOR LAMPS.**—Simple, Strong, and well-finished, the Lamps of Pearce and Son continue to maintain their great superiority over every other kind, while for originality, beauty, and good taste, the patterns are allowed to be the best in the Trade.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Direct Importers of Colza Oil only of the first quality.

**MATRESSES, WARRANTED NOT TO WEAR HOLLOW** in the MIDDLE.—HEAL and SON have patented an improvement in the manufacture of Mattresses, which prevents the material falling into a mass, as it does in all Mattresses made in the ordinary way. The Patent Mattresses are made of the very best wool and horsehair only, are rather thicker than usual, and the prices are but a trifle higher than other good Mattresses. Their Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture contains also the prices of their Patent Mattresses, and is sent free by post.—Heal and Son, 195, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED** CATALOGUE contains designs and prices of 150 articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 195, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**LE MIROIR FACE ET NUQUE.**—This new Patent Toilet Glass reflects the back of the head as perfectly as it does the face, and both in one glass at the same time, enabling a lady to arrange her hair back with the greatest ease and precision. It is the most unique and complete article ever introduced into the dressing-room. Price 24s. and upwards. The patent can also be affixed to any good toilet-glass. Drawings and prices sent free by post. To be seen only at the Patentees, Messrs. HEAL and SON, whose Warehouses also contain every variety of Toilet Glass that is manufactured, as well as a general assortment of BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BED-ROOM FURNITURE. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue sent free by post.—Heal and Son, 195, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**MESSRS. JOHN WELLS and CO., 210,** Regent-street, London, have purchased (owing to the depression in the manufacturing districts) a very large lot of the richest VELVET PILE and BRUSSELS CARPETS, designed expressly for the West-end trade, at a great reduction in price. Also Lyons Silk Brocade, Brocade, Silk Damask, in all the most fashionable colourings and richest makes. Also, a large lot of French Chintzes of the most beautiful and elaborate designs. The whole of these are now offered at a considerable reduction from the prime cost for cash, and are well worth the attention of intending purchasers. Patterns will be sent into the country free of charge; also their illustrated catalogue of furniture, &c.—210, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street.

**WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE** of FURNITURE, in first-rate condition, only used a few months, consisting of six superb cabriolet-chairs and spring-stuffed settee, and two easy-chairs, en suite, covered in rich silk and chintz, loose covers, a fine walnut-wood l-o-table on carved pillars and claws, occasional table, a five-foot chiffoir, with marble slab and silvered plate-glass back and doors, and a large-size chimney-glass in gilt frame, for the low sum of 43 guineas. To be seen at R. GREEN and CO'S, Upholsters, 204, Oxford-street, W.

**J. MAPLE and CO'S NEW ILLUSTRATED** CATALOGUE, containing the price of every article required for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the largest and most convenient furnishing establishment in the world.—J. Maple and Co., 145, &c., Tottenham-court-road.

**TEN THOUSAND PIECES** magnificent BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 10d. per yard. These are to be held for cash only.—J. MAPLE and CO., 145, &c., Tottenham-court-road.

**BARLOW'S POTATO-STEAMER.**—By all means see its admirable and perfect action explained. Price 6s., 7s., and 8s. each.—James Barlow, Inventor, 141, King William-street, Mansion House. Engravings gratis, or sent post-free.

**CHUBB'S LOCKS,** with all the recent improvements; Strong Fireproof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes. Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

**PAPERHANGINGS.**—The cheapest and largest assortment in London is at CROSS'S, 22, Great Portland-street, Marylebone. House Painting and Decorating in every style. Estimates free.

**SOUTH AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY,** 30s. per dozen.—These Wines (from a British colony) are imported at half the usual duty, and are strongly recommended for the use of private families. Pint samples for 12 stamps. Excellent Pale and Brown Brandy, 16s. per gallon.

WOOD and WATSON, 16, Clement's-lane, City.

**WINES from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.**—PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, BUCCELLAS, and MAR-SALA, all 20s. per dozen, really fine quality, produce of Spanish and Portuguese vines, at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, whence her Majesty's Government allows wines to be imported for half duty. The samples for 12 stamps. Brandy, excellent, 30s. per dozen. W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 357, Oxford-street, W.

**REDUCED PRICES for WINES.**—Roussillon, 30s.; Dinner Sherry, 30s.; Standard Sherry, 40s. Finest Old Brandy, 60s. per dozen, cash.—Address, and orders payable to, FOSTER and INGLE, 45, Cheapside, E.C.

**STOGUMBER MEDICINAL PALE ALE** is brewed with the water from "Harry Hill's Well." It cures diseases, and is renovating, reasonable, and delicious. References to the faculty, and statistical record of local population and births.—B. HOLDEN, 55A, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, sole London Agent. H. Watts, Manager, Stogumber, Taunton. Drum trinkt und trinkt wider, dass eure lebensfrohe Wange rosig strahlt.

**SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.**—A most refreshing stimulant to the Appetite, composed principally of Turkish Condiments. An exquisite relish with almost every description of food. To be had of all Sauce Venders; and of the Sole Wholesale Agents, CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho-square.

**ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS** for more than Thirty Years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, in a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, & CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Cartons, at 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., and 6s. each.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,** USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundresses to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

**GLYCERINE.**—An impure Glycerine is now being sold on the statement that it is as pure as the PATENT DISTILLED GLYCERINE of PRICE'S PATENT C



## T H E W A R I N C H I N A .



SAMPAN GIRL ON CANTON RIVER.

(Continued from page 169.)

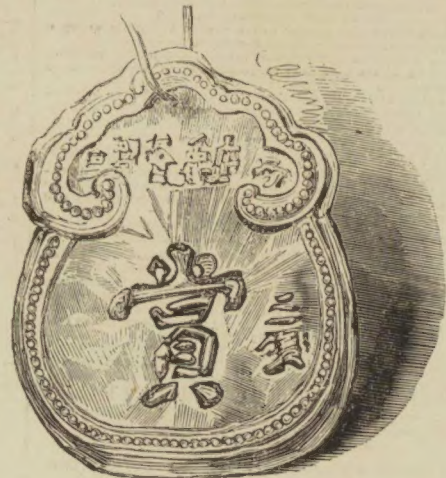
In the meantime Yeh remains stubborn, and we cannot help admiring his pluck and endurance. The Portrait I send you may be relied upon, being copied from the painting of a native artist of great merit. It is generally believed that the Chinese have removed their goods and chattels from the city, and have undermined it considerably, with a view to the blowing up as many Fanqui as possible, Yeh himself superintending in *propria persona*. I hope in my next to give you an account of our successful destruction of all its defences and the occupation of the city. The principal, indeed the only, amusement is

a walk on shore—every one armed, of course. The other day the Nankin sent a walking party on a grand scale—nearly 300 men. Having arrived at a suitable spot, we proceeded, Fanqui fashion, to restore the inner man: the never-failing tribe of rags and tatters crowded round as usual. The band struck up, "In the days when we went gipsying," "Polly won't you try me, oh?" and other airs of an exhilarating tendency. The Celestials formed a complete hedge, the small boys in front, and others bringing up the rear. Our "brave army," stretched on the grass, enjoyed itself freely. As far as the eye could reach, turnips met our view, and refreshed our men. The only

engagement of the day was the capture of sundry geese, but they were duly paid for. The trumpet sounds, the men spring to their legs, and the aborigines take to their heels, leaving the ground clear for the homeward march.

I send you a portrait from the river—a Sampan Girl. I took this from nature a few days ago. It will give you an idea of how the women row: they always sit sideways. She wears her hair "à la teapot," as we call it here: it is very becoming, but takes some time to fix.

Next is a Josshouse—Tae Ping Shan—the finest one here, and into which I went the other day. I never shall forget the sight. Two women were paying their devotions; but in such a manner! Directly we came in they began laughing with us; then they bowed their foreheads on the floor; then they played tricks with each other, such as breaking little bits off the mat they were kneeling on, and putting them into one

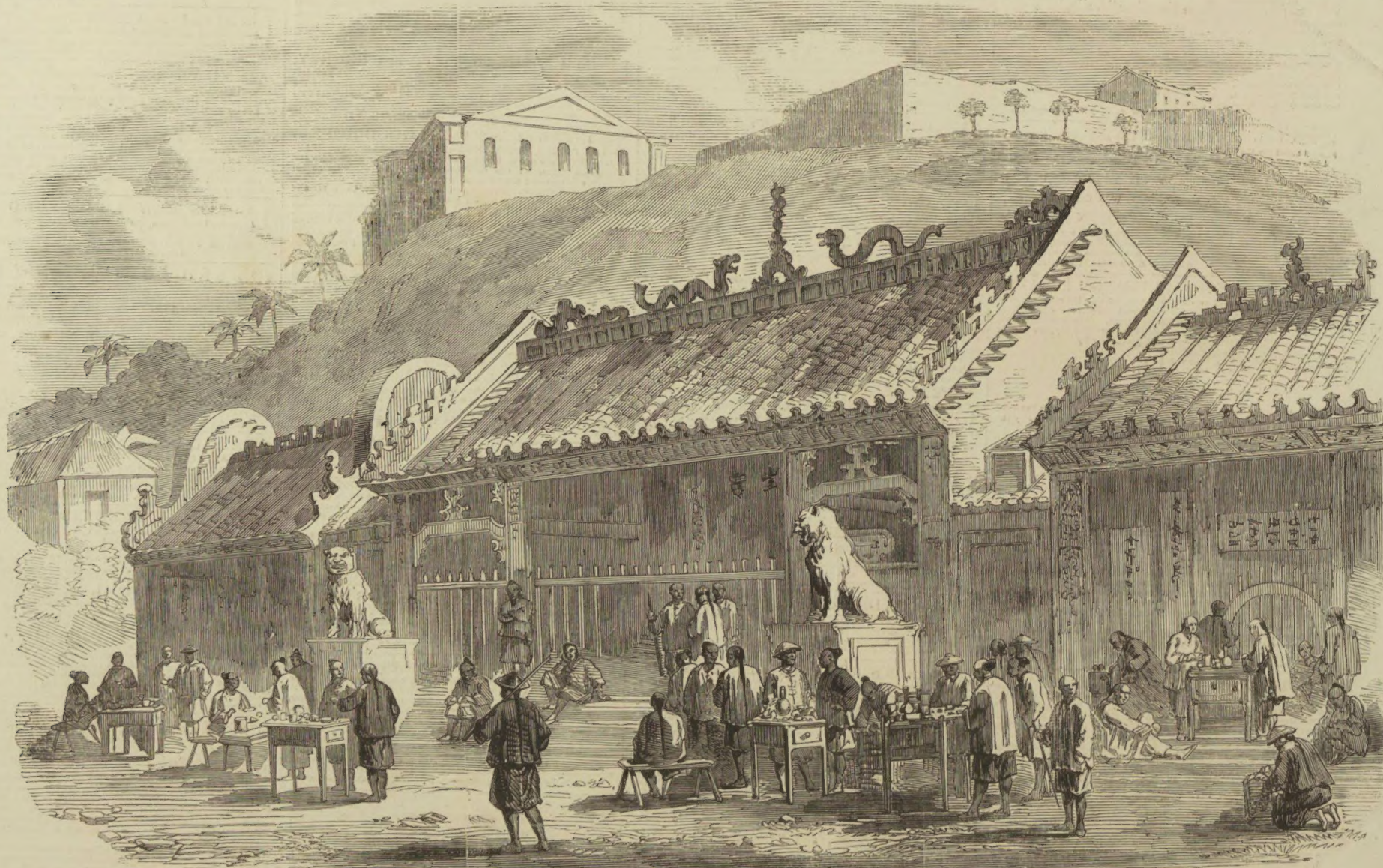


ORDER OF MERIT OR VALOUR, JUST INSTITUTED BY YEH.

another's hair: one actually got up and lit her cigarette at the taper that was burning for joss. As for devotion, there was not an attempt made. The cigarette-woman went ahead, smoking, playing, and praying. A priest in a yellow gown was chanting at his litany, but was not unmindful of what was going on. Persons were walking about talking, and one man was tossing up a baby. Then the hideous gods—enough to give one the nightmare! We left the ladies and went to a shop opposite, where I sat down to make a sketch, but was so completely surrounded by Chinamen that it was a case of drawing under difficulties. The fellows are so fond of anything in the shape of a picture that one runs a risk of suffocation if he attempts out-door sketching. They don't mean to get in your way, but then they will imagine they are transparent. However, I made the sketch. On the steps are coolies, and immediately in front of each joss lion are peripatetic venders of yak fan edibles.

I have sketched also "The Crew of a Gun-boat at Prayers." This is Sunday morning in Canton River. The Captain is reading the service, and the tars, sitting on handspikes, are listening. In the background is part of North Wantong Fort. The canary-bird in the cage makes the scene appear quite domestic.

I send, also, a sketch of the Order of Valour just issued by Yeh. It is of silver, and larger than the sketch.



JOSHOUSE (TAE PING SHAN) AT CANTON.